

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1875.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1863.

PRICE  
THREEPENCE  
Stamped Edition, 4d.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

SESSION 1863-64.

Prospectuses of the several Departments of the College may be had on application at the Office of the College as follows:—  
Faculty of Medicine, session commencing October 1; Faculty of Arts and Laws, session commencing October 13; Civil Engineering and Architecture, session commencing October 13.  
Courses of Subjects required of selected candidates for the Civil Service of India, commencing October 14; Practical and Analytical Chemistry, commencing October 1. Evening Classes, commencing October 15.—Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, French, Geology, Practical Chemistry, Zoology.  
Junior School, session commencing September 23.  
Special comparative Prospectus of courses of instruction applicable to the Examinations for the public, civil, military, and engineering services, and preliminary and Honorary Examinations for various professions.

August 26, 1863.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary.

**CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.**—CLASSES on the Subjects of the further Examination for Selected Candidates. Sanskrit, Professor Goldstickler, Ph.D.—Arabic, Professor Rieu, Ph.D.—Persian, Professor Rieu, Ph.D.—Hindustani, Professor Abdoolah—Bengali, Professor Tagore—Gujarati, Professor Naorji—Hindi Law, Professor Tagore—Jurisprudence, Professor Sharpe, LL.D.—Political Economy, Professor Waley, LL.D.  
Prospectuses may be had at the Office of the College.

HENRY MALDEN, M.A., Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws.

August 26, 1863.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

The COLLEGE CALENDAR for 1863-64 may be had on application at the Office, at 6, Essex-street, London, W.C. Publishers, &c. Upper Gower-street, price 3s. It contains the Prospectus of the Faculties of Medicine and Arts, of the Departments of Chemistry, Civil Engineering and Architecture, and of the Junior School. It also contains the Reports of the Preliminary and the respective Distributions of Prizes.—The Examination Papers of all the Classes.—Lists of Prisoners, of Fellows of the College, of Scholarships and other Honours obtained by Students, either in the College or the University—also, References to the Museums and Libraries and the Flaxman Collection: together with Abstracts of the Regulations for the Public Examinations, for which Courses of study in the College afford suitable preparation: viz., the University of London, of Her Majesty's Civil Service, the Civil Service of India, Junior Appointments in the Engineer Establishment for India, Admission to the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, Admission to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, Commissions in the Army, Admission to the Staff College at Sandhurst, the Preliminary and Honorary Examinations of the Royal College of Physicians, the Royal College of Surgeons, the Society of Apothecaries, the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Institute of Actuaries, and the Law Society.

September 30, 1863.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

## KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

—COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL LAW.—Prof. LEONE LEVI, LL.D., will deliver on MONDAY and THURSDAY Evening, at 7 m., commencing Monday, October 19, about Forty Lectures on the following subjects in succession, viz.:—On the Practice of Commerce.—The Commerce of the Principal Shipping Ports.—The Manufacture of Cotton and Linen.—The Commercial Policy of Britain.—Commercial Law.—International Law and Foreign Laws.  
A full Syllabus will be sent by post for 4s., on application to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., King's College, London.

September 30, 1863.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

## KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

—GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.  
DR. RICHHEIM will deliver his INAUGURAL ADDRESS on TUESDAY, October 6, at 3 p.m. Any Gentleman will be admitted on production of his card.

September 30, 1863.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

## MINERALOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

—A COURSE OF LECTURES ON MINERALOGY, with a View to facilitate the Study of GEOLOGY and of the Application of Mineral Substances in the ARTS. The Lectures will begin on FRIDAY, October 2nd, at 9 o'clock a.m. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday at the same hour. Fee, 2s. 2d.

September 30, 1863.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

## ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES, Jermyn-street.

—The following COURSES OF LECTURES will be commenced on MONDAY, the 5th of October.—Fifty Lectures on Inorganic Chemistry, by Dr. Hofmann, F.R.S., to be delivered at 10 o'clock on every Week-day but Saturday.—Fifty Lectures on Metallurgy, by Dr. Pennington, F.R.S., to be delivered on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, at a quarter to 12 o'clock.—Seventy Lectures on Natural History, by Prof. Huxley, to be delivered on every Week-day but Saturday, at 2 o'clock.  
Fee for each Course, 4s. Tickets and Prospectuses of the School may be had on application.

September 30, 1863.

TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

## MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD.

—NATURAL SCIENCE.  
There will be an ELECTION at this College in October next to a FELLOWSHIP, the holder of which will not be required to take Holy Orders.

The Examination will be in subjects recognized in the School of Natural Science, and no papers will be given in Mathematics or Literæ Humaniores.

Candidates must have passed all the Examinations required by the University of Oxford or the University of Cambridge for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and must not be in possession of any Ecclesiastical Benefice, or of any Property, Government Pension, or Office entailing for duty good behaviour (not being an Academic office within the University of Oxford), the clear annual value of which shall exceed 200l.

They must also produce Testimonials of their fitness to become Fellows of the College as a place of religion, learning, and education, and a certificate of Baptism, to be sent in to the President, on or before MONDAY, the 19th of October, between the hours of 3 and 6, or 8 and 9 p.m.

September 30, 1863.

The Examination will commence on the following day.

## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

A CLASS will be formed at University College, by permission of the Council, to read the Subjects required at the Matriculation Examination for January, 1864. The Class will be instructed by Mr. William Watson, B.A., and Dr. Ernest Adams, F.R.S., and will meet daily (Saturdays excepted), from 6 to 8 p.m., from Oct. 14 to Dec. 31. Fee for the Course, 4s.

For further Particulars, apply to Dr. ADAMS, University College, London, W.C.

## SOCIAL SCIENCE.—THE SEVENTH

ANNUAL MEETING of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science will be held in EDINBURGH from the 7th to the 14th of OCTOBER.—President: The Right Hon. Lord BACONHAM.—Member's Subscription, One Guinea, entitling to the Volume of Transactions; Associates, 10s. Either Subscription admits to all the Meetings and Soirées. Ladies may be enrolled as Members or Associates. Railway Arrangements: Intending Visitors to the Association are requested to write to the Honorary Secretaries for a Voucher Ticket, to enable them to take advantage of the arrangements for Return Tickets made with the various Railway and Steamship Companies. Subscribers are received at the Offices in Edinburgh and London, where every information relating to the Meeting may be obtained. Offices: City Chambers, Edinburgh; and 3, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

GEORGE W. HASTING, Hon. General Secretary.

## SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY,

EXETER HALL.

Conductor—Mr. COSTA.

THIRTY-SECOND SEASON.

The Rehearsals will be resumed on FRIDAY, October 9. The Concerts will recommence on FRIDAY, November 13, with the performance of Mr. Costa's Oratorio, 'ELI'.

Principal Vocalists already engaged: Madame RUDERSDOFF, Madame SAINTON-DOLBY, Mr. STMS REEVES, Mr. WINN. The Band and Chorus, carefully revised, will consist of, as usual, about Seven Hundred Performers.

Tickets, 3s., 2s., and 10s. 6d., will be ready on Monday, October 26. The number which can be issued for Sale on this occasion being more than usually limited, early application for them will be requisite.

The Subscription to the Society, dating from Michaelmas, is One, Two, or Three Guineas per Annum. Our Great Choral Meetings of the Sixteen Hundred Amateur Members of the Metropolitan Division of the Handel Festival Choir, will be held during the Season, the dates of which due notice will be given; and admission to them will be confined to Subscribers to the Sacred Harmonic Society.

NOTE.—To prevent disappointment (particularly in regard to Subscriptions for Stalls and Reserved Seats), intending Subscribers are earnestly requested to make known their wishes as early as possible.

1st October, 1863.

## UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

The SESSION will be publicly OPENED on MONDAY, November 2, 1863, at Two o'clock p.m., when an Address to the Students will be delivered by Principal SIR DAVID BREWSTER.

Full details as to Classes, Examinations, &c., in the Faculties of Arts, Divinity, Law, and Medicine, will be found in the Edinburgh University Calendar, 1863-64, published by Messrs. MacLachlan & Stewart, South Bridge, Edinburgh, price 2s.

By Order of the Senate.

ALEX. SMITH, Secretary to the University.

September, 1863.

## QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.

SESSION 1863-64.

MATRICULATION AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

On TUESDAY, the 20th of OCTOBER next, at Ten o'clock a.m. an EXAMINATION will be held for the MATRICULATION OF STUDENTS in the FACULTY OF ARTS, MEDICINE, and LAW, and in the DEPARTMENTS OF CIVIL ENGINEERING and AGRICULTURE.

The Examinations for Scholarships will commence on THURSDAY, the 22nd of October. The Council have the power of conferring at these Examinations, TEN SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS of the value of 40l. each, viz.:—Six in the Faculty of Arts, Two in the Faculty of Medicine, and One in the Faculty of Law, and FORTY-FIVE JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS, viz.:—Fifteen in Literature, and Fifteen in Science, of the value of 24l. each; Six in Medicine, Three in Law, and Two in Civil Engineering, of the value of 20l. each; and Four in Agriculture, of the value of 15l. each; to sixteen of which first year's Students are eligible. Prospectuses, containing full information as to the subjects of the Examinations, &c., may be had on application to the Registrar.

By order of the President.

ROBERT J. KENNY, Registrar.

## RESIDENT CLASSICAL MASTER.

—WANTED, in October, for the Grange House School, Edinburgh, a RESIDENT CLASSICAL MASTER, Junior Department. He must be a Graduate of an English University (Oxford, Cambridge or London), and must have had some experience in teaching. Salary, 70 or 80 guineas per session, according to qualifications. Apply immediately to the VICE-PRINCIPAL, The Grange House, Edinburgh.

## BEDFORD COLLEGE (FOR LADIES), 47 and

48, BEDFORD-SQUARE.

Session 1863-64.

An INAUGURAL LECTURE on the Opening of the Session, will be delivered by S. R. GARDINER, Esq., B.A., on WEDNESDAY, October 14th, at 3 o'clock.

Admission free to Ladies and Gentlemen, on presenting their Visiting Cards.

JANE MARTINEAU, Hon. Sec.

## WANTED FOR THE SCHOOL DEPARTMENT OF THE DOVETON COLLEGE, CALCUTTA.

A CLASSICAL MASTER for the Upper School, Salary, 300l. per annum, with board and an ENGLISH MASTER for the Lower School. Salary, 240l. per annum, with board. The Gentlemen appointed, who must be unmarried, and under twenty-eight years of age, are expected to leave for Calcutta in November next. Both will have an allowance for outfit and a free passage.—Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be addressed Doveton College, Messrs. Robertson & Son, 13, Hanover-street, Edinburgh.

## THE ATHENÆUM FOR GERMANY and

EASTERN EUROPE.—Mr. LUDWIG DENICKE, of Leipzig, begs to announce that he has made arrangements for a weekly supply of THE ATHENÆUM JOURNAL. The subscription will be 1s. shaler for three months; 3 shalers for six months; and 6 for twelve. Issued at Leipzig on Thursday. Orders to be sent direct to Ludwio Denicke, Leipzig, Germany.

## TO AUTHORS, EDITORS, &c.—Young Man,

writing a neat, plain hand, is desirous of obtaining some Employment, for evenings, in COPYING, &c. at his own home. Charges reasonable, and references if required.—Address to Correspondent, 1, William-street West, Harmond-street, Camden-town, N.W.

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## TO AUTHORS.—WANTED, ARTICLES

upon various popular subjects for a Periodical. Reply must contain terms and a specimen of the writer's style.—Address M. X., 2, Crawley-street, Euston-square, N.W.

## GERMANY.—A Young Lady desirous of

acquiring the German Language is offered a COMFORTABLE HOME and agreeable society in the Family of a Physician residing in Germany.—Apply, by letter only, to L. A., care of Mr. Holden, 33, Church-street, Liverpool.

## GOVERNNESS.—A Young Lady from Hanover

is desirous of finding an ENGAGEMENT in a Private Family, speaking German, French, and English, and the usual branches of a sound education. Good references given and required.—Address Miss K., The Priory, Leoburg, Herefordshire.

## RESIDENT GOVERNNESS.—A Lady,

Member of the Church of England, wishes for an immediate ENGAGEMENT in the Family of a Gentleman or a Clergyman. Her requirements are, English, French, the Pianoforte, and German. Terms, 50 or 60 guineas. The most satisfactory references can be given, and will be required.—Address, stating all particulars, to M. Y., Messrs. Hatchard, 187, Piccadilly, W.

## RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS and

BOARDERS.—A GENTLEMAN, engaged in one of the Colleges in Bristol, RECEIVES Two or Three respectable YOUTHS, engaged in attending College or Mercantile Pursuits. He gives them a comfortable and guarded Home, with board and lodging. If required, he also attends to their Studies—Classics, Mathematics, German, and Music—or prepares them for College. His house is in a highly-respectable and healthful situation, near Durham Down and the Clifton Colliery. Further particulars and references on application.—Address Mr. HEINRICH JUST, Clyde Villa, Hampton Park, Cotham, Bristol.

## EDUCATION.—23, Marlborough-road, St.

John's Wood.—Miss SHEWARD receives TWELVE YOUNG LADIES, daughters of Gentlemen, as RESIDENT PUPILS. Promoting care is bestowed on their moral and intellectual training as well as on their domestic comfort and happiness. Eminent Professors attend, and a Parisian Governess resides in the house.

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## GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34,

SQUARE.—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Parents and Principals of Schools, to her REGISTERED and FOREIGN GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, TUTOR, and PROFESSORS. School Proffered, and Pupils introduced in England, France and any. No charge to Principals.

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## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, MATRICU-

LATION and B.A. EXAMINATIONS, &c.—The Rev. WILLIAM HERBES, LL.B., receives a few PUPILS to Board and Educate, and to prepare for Public Examinations.—For further Particulars, apply to the Rev. W. KIRKE, 84, Thomas-square, Hackney, London.

## TO LITERARY AND OTHER

ENTRUSTMENTS.—Mr. THOMAS MILLER will gladly accept of commissions to give a SERIES of READINGS from the works of Geoffrey Chaucer, 'Rural Sketches,' 'Ogden's Poems,' and 'The Poems of Beaumont.' Terms and conditions.—For further Particulars, apply to the Rev. W. KIRKE, 84, Thomas-square, Hackney, London.

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NEWSPAPER

**A PHYSICIAN** (age 35), Member of the English College of Physicians, would like to accompany a Nobleman or Gentleman on Foreign Travels, or to a Residence Abroad. Speaking French and German well, and understanding Italian, possessing, besides, a Classical Education, he would have no objection to act as Tutor also, if required.—Address Z. A., Adams & Francis, 59, Fleet-street, E.C.

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Prospectus on application.  
ROBERT HARRISON, Secretary and Librarian.

**ASTRONOMICAL CHRONOMETER.**—For SALE, an ASTRONOMICAL CHRONOMETER, by Brookbank, Atkins & Son, No. 1220, equal to new.—Apply to THOMAS ROSS, Optician, 2 and 3, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn, London.

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## UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

WINTER SESSION, 1863-4.

The Session will be opened on MONDAY, November 2, at TWELVE o'clock, when an Address will be delivered by the Chancellor.

The University Classes will meet as follows, daily, unless otherwise specified:—

| L—ARTS.                              |                    |                  |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| TUESDAY, 23d NOVEMBER.               |                    |                  |
| Classes.                             | Hours.             | Professors.      |
| Humanity, Junior.....                | 8 and 11 a.m.      | Mr. Ramsay.      |
| — Senior.....                        | 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.  |                  |
| — Private.....                       | 1 p.m.             |                  |
| Greek, Junior, Ptolemy.....          | 10 a.m.            | Mr. Lushington.  |
| — Senior.....                        | 8 a.m. and 2 p.m.  |                  |
| — Private.....                       | 2 p.m.             | Mr. Buchanan.    |
| Logic and Rhetoric.....              | 9 and 11 a.m.      | Dr. Fleming.     |
| Moral Philosophy.....                | 8 and 11 a.m.      | Dr. Wm. Thomson. |
| Political Economy.....               | 8 p.m. (17th Nov.) | son.             |
| Natural Philosophy.....              | 9 and 11 a.m.      | Mr. Blackburn.   |
| Physical Laboratory.....             | 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.   |                  |
| Mathematics, Junior.....             | 10 a.m.            | Dr. Rogers.      |
| Natural History (Geology).....       | 10 a.m. (1st Feb.) | Mr. Grant.       |
| Astronomy.....                       | 1 p.m. Wed.        | Dr. Rankine.     |
| Civil Engineering and Mechanics..... | 4 p.m.             | Mr. Nichol.      |
| English Language and Literature..... | 4 p.m.             |                  |

| II.—THEOLOGY.               |                   |              |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| THURSDAY, 25th NOVEMBER.    |                   |              |
| Divinity, Junior.....       | 1 p.m.            | Dr. Caird.   |
| — Senior.....               | 12 noon           |              |
| Hebrew, Junior.....         | 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.  | Mr. Weir.    |
| — Senior.....               | 9 a.m. Tu. & Th.  |              |
| Chaldee.....                | 10 a.m. Tu. & Th. | Dr. Jackson. |
| Ecclesiastical History..... | 11 a.m.           | Mr. Dickson. |
| Biblical Criticism.....     | 10 a.m.           |              |

| III.—LAW.              |        |                      |
|------------------------|--------|----------------------|
| TUESDAY, 23d NOVEMBER. |        |                      |
| Scottish Law.....      | 9 a.m. | Mr. Skene, Advocate. |
| Conveyancing.....      | 4 p.m. | Mr. Kirkwood.        |

| IV.—MEDICINE.                 |                   |                                       |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| TUESDAY, 23d NOVEMBER.        |                   |                                       |
| Chemistry.....                | 10 a.m.           | Dr. Anderson.                         |
| Practical Chemistry.....      | 12 noon           |                                       |
| Chemical Laboratory.....      | 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. | Dr. Gairdner.                         |
| Practice of Physic.....       | 10 a.m.           | Dr. Allen Thomson and Demonstrator.   |
| Anatomy.....                  | 2 p.m.            |                                       |
| Practical Anatomy.....        | 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. | Dr. J. A. Easton.                     |
| Materia Medica.....           | 11 a.m.           | Dr. J. A. Easton.                     |
| Surgery.....                  | 1 p.m.            | Dr. Pagan.                            |
| Midwifery.....                | 3 p.m.            | Dr. A. Buchanan.                      |
| Institutes of Medicine.....   | 5 p.m.            | Dr. Mackenzie, assisted by Dr. Brown. |
| Eye (Wartonian Lectures)..... | 5 p.m. 3 months   |                                       |

The Office of the Registrar will be open, for the purpose of Matriculation, on and after Wednesday, 11th inst. After dinner, with the intervention of the Holidays at the Sacrament. The Matriculation Fee is 12. for the Academic year.

Glasgow College, 23rd September, 1863.  
DUNCAN H. WEIR, M.A., Clerk of Senate.

**PRINCIPAL WANTED FOR THE HIGH SCHOOL, DUNEDIN, OTAGO, NEW ZEALAND.**—WANTED, for the High School, Dunedin, a HEAD-MASTER or PRINCIPAL, qualified to impart a thorough Classical Education.

The Salary will be 500l. per annum, and an additional sum of 100l. in lieu of House. A Free Passage to the Colony will also be given. A preference will be given to a Graduate of one of the English, Scotch or Irish Universities.

The appointment will be made on the recommendation of the following gentlemen, viz. the Vice-Chancellor of the University, the Rector of the High School, Edinburgh; and the Rector of the Edinburgh Academy.

Further information as to Terms of Engagement, Qualifications, &c., will be furnished on application to any of the above Gentlemen, or at this Office; and Candidates will require to lodge, on or before the 1st of October next, Four Printed Copies of Testimonials, addressed to "The Provincial Government of Otago, 20, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh."

THOMAS D. CURRIE, Secretary.

Otago Office, 20, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh, September 26, 1863.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1863.

## LITERATURE

*Shakespeare Characters; chiefly those Subordinate.* By Charles Cowden Clarke. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

NEARLY three hundred years have passed by since the little child opened its eyes on the low ceiling and bare walls of the poor birth-place at Stratford-on-Avon, to grow up into that immortal god-send of a man whom we call William Shakespeare. In all this long procession of years we meet with no other such face looking out on us; the eyes rainy or sunny with the tears and laughters of all time! No other such genius has come to transfigure English Literature. Through all this time the world has been getting hints of what the man Shakespeare was, and how infinitely wonderful and precious was the work he did; how richly ennobling to us was the legacy of his name! Innumerable writers have thrown what light they could upon his page to help the world on its way; but, as Coleridge says, no comprehension has yet been able to draw the line of circumscription round this mighty mind so as to say to itself "I have seen the whole." There is still room for critics and commentators who are genial and loving like Cowden Clarke.

In spite of Ben Jonson's eulogy, it is quite demonstrable that Shakespeare's contemporaries had no adequate conception of what manner of man or majesty of mind was amongst them. We often think that one great reason why he left no greater personal impression on them was because he was so much of a good fellow in general; his nature was so commonly human and perfect all round, as to seem to them nothing remarkable in particular. Complete enjoyment is but little conscious of causes. His greatness of soul was not of a kind to puff out any personal peculiarities, or manners "high fantastical." He did not take his seat in a crowding company with the bodily bulge of big Ben, or tread on their toes with the vast weight of his "mountain belly" and hodman's shoulders, nor come in contact with them as Ben would, with the full force of his hard head and "rocky face." Shakespeare's personal influence was not of the kind that is so palpably felt at all times, and often most politely acknowledged. He must have moved amongst them more like an Immortal invisible; the deity being hidden in the humanity. There was room in his serene and spacious soul for the whole of his stage-contemporaries to sit at feast. His influence embraced them, lifted them out of themselves and floated them up from earth as in a balloon; and while their veins ran quicksilver, the life within them lightened, and the blood ran wine, they would shout with *Matheo*, "Do we not fly high?" Are we not amazingly clever fellows? Don't we astonish ourselves?—How little they knew what they owed to that mighty one in their midst! How little could they gauge the virtue of his presence which wrapped them in a diviner ether! When we breathe in a larger life, and a ruddier health from the atmosphere that surrounds us and sets us swimming in a sea of heart's-ease, we seldom pause to estimate how much in weight the atmosphere presses to the square inch! So was it with the personal influence of Shakespeare upon his fellows. They felt the exaltation, the radiating health, the flowing humanity that filled their felicity up to the brim; but did not think of the weight of greatness that he brought to bear on every square inch of them. The Spirit of the Age sat in their very midst, but it moved them so

naturally that they forgot even to note its personal features.

It was impossible for Shakespeare's contemporaries to know what there was in his works. They could not help knowing of his dramatic successes, and would often feel them to be unaccountable. But there was no great reading public,—no criticism to bring out the hidden secrets of his genius. And if there had been, the drama was comparatively an unpublished literature. In this fact we may perceive one great reason why a man like Bacon, for example, lived so long in the same city as Shakespeare without discovering him, and evidently left the world without knowing what he had missed on the passage. The early Poems were well known, and some of the Sonnets were in circulation, but no one could predicate from these the stupendous genius that orbited out and reached its full circle in 'Lear.'

We may get a curious side-glimpse, and, to some extent, gauge how far Shakespeare was known to his contemporaries in the year 1600, by turning over the pages of 'England's Parnassus,' in the 'Heliconia.' Here we come upon numerous quotations from the 'Lucrece' and 'Venus and Adonis,' but the extracts from the Plays are most insignificant. Yet at the time mentioned he had in all probability produced some twenty-two of his dramas, including the 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' 'Merchant of Venice,' 'Taming of the Shrew,' 'Romeo and Juliet,' with other fine works of his early and middle periods.

It would seem that a breath of the passionate fragrance of the last-named dainty drama had reached beyond the stage. But how could the editor make so few extracts from such a mine of wealth, and snatch no more from its "dark of diamonds"? He is in search of illustrations for given subjects, each of which Shakespeare has illustrated with paintings beyond those of all other writers. He possesses taste enough to quote many of the choicest passages from Spenser's poetry. The inference is inevitable that the poet and the poetry revealed to us in Shakespeare's plays were unknown to Robert Allot, and possibly he only quoted at second hand.

A playwright was not looked upon as a poet, so much as a worker for the theatre. Spenser was the great Apollo of his age. He had the true mythological touch and classical tread. Shakespeare was appreciated so long as he followed in Spenser's track, and wrote "sugared sonnets." Otherwise he was only one of the playwrights, who had to put up with such appreciation as he could get inside the theatre. And thus he came upon the stage of his century like the merest and most modest lighter of a theatre. He kindled there such a splendour and jetted such "brave fire" as the world never before saw. He did his work so silently, and retired so quietly, that the men whose faces now shine for us, chiefly from his reflected light, did not notice him sufficiently to tell us what he was like; did not, one of them, see that this man Shakespeare had come to bring a new soul into the land—that in his plays the spirit of a new faith was to obtain magnificent embodiment—that here was the spontaneous effort of the national spirit to assert itself in our literature, and stand forth free from the old Greek tyranny which might otherwise have continued to crush our drama, as it has crippled our sculpture to this day—that in these plays all the rills of language and knowledge running from other lands were to be merged and made one in this great ocean of English life, and all foreign elements were for the first time welded into oneness. Not one of them saw clearly that

whereas Homer was the poet of Greece, and Dante the poet of Italy, this gentle Willie Shakespeare, player and playwright, was destined to be the Poet of a World.

Undoubtedly he was better known within the theatre. Being himself a player and playwright, Ben Jonson got the truest glimpse of Shakespeare's mental stature, and most fully appreciated the poetry of his dramas; although we have little doubt that Ben thought himself by much the better man. The players rejoiced in such a possession, and boasted of gentle Willie's easy way of working rather too much to suit Ben's taste. Then the plays had enough flesh and blood, and the great conceptions of thought were sufficiently clothed with sights and sounds and movements of Action to carry with them the playhouse audience, which would be much nearer to nature than the predilections of the learned of that time. He who could touch Nature at all points, could not fail to touch the multitude at many. They had been in the presence of majesty, had looked on the persons of heroes, and would testify lustily to the truth of such representations as came home to their experience.

Nevertheless, though best known within the playhouse and recognized most nearly on the stage, the works of Shakespeare, with their heights of intellectual reach and fathomless depths of feeling, their boundless scope and range and thousand subtleties of point, could not be grasped in the theatre of his time. The stage did a work in his day towards making the Poet known; it may do so in our own or in future times. As a rule, the mass of playgoers are little readers at all times. If they were to pore over Shakespeare's plays at home, they would probably find in them the sedative which Tom Purdie found in the "Waverley Novels." For them the excitement of action is required to create the heat of mind, and secure sufficient quickness of sympathy and openness of sense for the Poet's meaning to enter the portals of their intelligence. Their minds require a brisk friction before they will ignite, and they may read more by a lightning-flash of Edmund Kean's or Mrs. Siddons's inspiration, or the seraphic smile of Helen Faucit's *Imogen* than they could ever get from books. But for all that, there is a greatness in some of Shakespeare's characters such as never can be unfolded from the stage, and there are pictures of the soul such as Action can never paint to the eye. His mighty dramas appeal to a larger vision; the imagination alone affords scope for such things as cannot be represented corporeally. We quite agree with Charles Lamb in holding that there are worlds of thought and feeling in these plays which never can be revealed on the stage, and that theatrical representation materializes and vulgarizes the finest visions of the poet's mind. Lamb remarks, that whereas Desdemona saw Othello's colour in his mind, we, on the stage, find his mind sunk in the colour: that "the greatness of Lear is not in corporal dimension, but in intellectual. On the stage we see nothing but corporal infirmities and weakness, the impotence of rage; while we read it we see not Lear, but we are Lear; we are in his mind; we are sustained by a grandeur which baffles the malice of daughters and storms." So that should our managers of theatres desert the Poet altogether, we have but to take him the closer home to us in our closets. He will exist independently of the stage, as absolutely as though he had never poured his genius into the dramatic mould, by virtue of the preciousness of the metal.

Great advance has been made in our century and our day towards a more perfect appreciation

of Shakspeare's works. "It is long before the full radiance of this brightest star can reach the world below. We hear that one man finds out one beauty, another man finds out another," and so the accumulation of loving tribute goes on. The loud detractors are silenced. A critic dares not now assert, with Dr. Johnson, that the famous patriotic speech of our fifth Harry, on the morning of Agincourt, was too long by one-half. We only smile to be told that Mr. Rogers one morning challenged the company at his breakfast-table to pick out a single passage from Shakspeare which would not be improved by blotting. As though any such cold-blooded mood of mind could test that which was probably produced by the Poet at the white-heat of thought, with all his powers of soul awake. Mr. Rogers might as well have made a mirror for his own features in the back of a dessert-spoon, as to expect a fair reflexion of Shakspeare at such a time and in such a spirit.

There are yet living one or two critics, we believe, who still persist in looking upon Shakspeare as a writer far too redundant in expression. They appear to think the foliage waving above too lusty and large for the sustaining rootage below. They nurse a fragment of the old feeling that Shakspeare was a poet marvelously endowed by Nature, but deficient in Art: the truth being, that what they mean by Art is, the smack of consciousness in the finish left so apparent that the poetry is as it were stereotyped, and the finish gives to it a kind of metallic face. Thus, there is something on the surface firm to the touch, and flattering to a certain critical sense. The secret which, in Shakspeare, is unfathomable can be found out in the works of more self-conscious men. In them Nature is subordinate to Art. But this is not the greatest Art; it is the lesser Art made more striking because there is less Nature. In Shakspeare the Nature is so great that the Art is hidden sea-deep. If the shallow critics could only get into deeper waters themselves,—if their own life could compass more Nature, they might approach a little nearer to a full appreciation of the fact that the Art of Shakspeare transcends all other Art as much as his knowledge of Nature exceeds that of other poets, and that his judgment is as sure as his genius is capacious. In all Shakspeare's great plays his Art is even more consummate, though less apparent, than that of Milton, and it holds the infinitely larger system of human world and starry brood of mind in its wider revolutions, with as safe a tug of gravitation. It is the testimony of all the greatest and most modest men that the longer they read Shakspeare's works the more reasons they find to admire his marvellous wisdom, and his transcendent intuition in all mysteries of Law as well as knowledge of Life.

If they have found him, as they fancied, at fault, or caught him tripping, a little more patience and further looking-on has soon shown them that Nature had not revealed to them quite so much as she did to Shakspeare. And if one has ventured to differ from the master, another comes and shows the master to have been right. For example, Coleridge quotes these lines from 'Antony and Cleopatra':—

Her gentlemen, like the Nereides,  
So many mermaids, tended her 't the eyes,  
And made their bends adornings: at the helm  
A seeming mermaid steers.

And he remarks, "I have the greatest difficulty in believing that Shakspeare wrote the first 'mermaids.' He never, I think, would have so weakened by useless anticipation the fine image immediately following." But Coleridge overlooked the fact, that it is so set down in Sir Thomas North's 'Plutarch,' where we find "Her ladies and gentlemen, also the fairest

of them, were apparelled like the Nymphes, Nereides (which are the Myrmaides of the waters), and like the Graces; some steering the helm, others tending the tackle and ropes of the barge." We have no doubt Shakspeare did write the passage just as it stands. And a very curious and rare little bit of testimony it is to Sir Thomas North from William Shakspeare. The mermaids are an addition of the old translator's. Shakspeare, of course, knew they were not a creation of the Greeks, but he has followed the old man's version with very noble modesty and repression of self. Thus what at first sight looks like a flaw, may show us a vein of greater richness in the nature of the man.

Our latest critic and commentator of the poet is one of the most modest, loving and genial. He is a man whom gentle Willie would have been delighted to shake hands with, and thank him for the affectionate interest he has taken in some of his graceless characters. His book is one of the most delightful we have ever met with on the subject. The "tune of it goes manly." It is the outcome of a genuine feeling, and a nature heartily English. It is the growth of years, and not the fruit of haste. Much of the matter has been tried in the shape of lectures, just as Shakspeare tried his plays with his audiences, until it has got well winnowed and is all good grain, now garnered up in a book. Mr. Clarke's Lectures on Shakspeare's subordinate characters made their mark years ago in the memory of those who had the good luck to hear them, and we are glad to welcome them now in print.

We can only very briefly point out a few of the many felicitous hints and glimpses of insight that we have found in these commentaries upon twenty of the principal plays. One is where the critic shows that Shakspeare has positively put a strong infusion of the Scottish national quality of caution into the nature and character of Macbeth. He also does justice to Jacques in 'As You Like It,' as the model of a man addicted to self-contemplation, who likes to see his face look melancholy and down in the mouth, as he stands before his own mental mirror. "Shakspeare certainly intended the character of Jacques to be a satire upon your pretenders to wisdom. Amiens boaxes him, and, in fact, they all smoke him for being a solemn pretender to a quality not natural to him." Of Celia's most lovable nature our author says—

"Celia is pre-eminently womanly. She has the best qualities of womanly nature. She is devoted, constant, femininely gentle, yet frank and firm in opinion. She has touches of warmth, both of liking and disliking, of out-and-out eager partizanship, and times of vehement indignation; and these qualities are essentially womanly. For instance, how like a woman in its acknowledgment of the want of personal strength her taking refuge in a crafty device—and that an *unfair one*—is that exclamation of hers when Orlando is about to try his match with Charles, the wrestler. She says: 'I would I were invisible, to catch the strong fellow by the leg.' One would swear that none but a woman would have thought of that speech!"

Mr. Clarke gives as the strongest proof of Hamlet's insanity being assumed, that in his self-communings he never utters an incoherent phrase. He takes part against Goethe in his theory of the character of poor Ophelia, and remarks respecting the songs she sings in her insanity—

"Goethe, as a psychologist, ought to have known that no such conclusion as his can be drawn from the actions of a person under that suspension. On the contrary, it is an argument of her native *innocence of character*; and Shakspeare knew this two hundred years before Goethe lived; experience constantly reminding us that insane people are

wont to be, for the time, the total opposites of their real natures, your madmen plotting to kill those whom they most loved when in a state of sanity; your profligates breaking forth into piety; your pious into blasphemies; and the most reserved and chaste indulging in a laxity of expression astonishing to those who knew their former course of life and principles."

We like Mr. Clarke best on the lower stages of Shakspearian life, for there he most enjoys the humour of it, and is hand-in-glove and hail-fellow-well-met with Shakspeare's most arrant specimens of vagrant humanity. His face absolutely grows glorious, and his eyes glisten with "ungodly dew," while his lips drop fatness in unctuous words over his "pet thief" Autolycus. Were it not for his known goodness of heart, we should fear for his morals from the natural way in which he takes to such low company, and should not like to leave any linen on the hedge when he came our way!—

"Thou prince of quicksilver rogues—thou type of all the nimble-fingered race! Master Autolycus! that rogue of rogues! that arch-rogue! that knave of knaves! that inexhaustible wag of a pedlar! that scampering rip of a wayfaring huckster! With what a light hand he disposes of momentous considerations. How skimmingly he relates that 'having flown over many knavish professions, he settled down in rogue.' He has a positive and unmitigated contempt for right and justice, as being, indeed, but poor and very shallow affairs—and dull. Laughing heshouts, 'What a fool Honesty is! and Trust, his sworn brother, a very simple gentleman.' He plumes himself upon his high-bred rascality in a strain of devout thankfulness, as he contemplates the simpleton-innocence of the two shepherds:—'How blest are we that are not simple men! yet Nature might have made me as these are; therefore I'll not disdain!' I am glad thou wast not hanged, my Autolycus!"

We could linger over many pages of Mr. Clarke's work, but must flee from temptation, as we wish to dwell for a moment upon an aspect of our great Poet's character not often alluded to. Meanwhile we have to thank the author of this book for a capital contribution towards the better knowledge and enjoyment of Shakspeare.

The world does not yet fully fathom the great deep of this mighty mind,—cannot yet sum the wealth of his nature, or sun itself in the perfect glory of his works. It is waking up, however; and although it may not see quite clearly in the matter, it begins to feel its way a little. In keeping the Poet's Birthday next April on a world-wide scale, we cannot fail to bring the man Shakspeare somewhat nearer home to it. The note of preparation is already sounded for this great gathering of the nations, and we hope the work will go bravely on. It is pleasant to know that in this country the Church has responded to the call now raised in Shakspeare's name.

This is as it should be. The more we study Shakspeare's works, the more profoundly do we feel how natural piety made a large part of that sweet calm smile in his heart, which is the cheerful sunshine of his philosophy of life. He was, indeed, the "priest to all time of the wonder and bloom of the world, which he saw with his eyes, and was glad." The fruit himself of a ripe time, in him and in his works humanity reaches its ripeness. "Ripeness is all," he says (Lear, V. 2.); and he leaves the fruit of life just where it falls. But he knew that the ripeness here contained the seed of other fruit hereafter. We frequently find signs of a piety, large as life and deep as death, solemn as night and shining as its stars.

What a large and frank confession of belief there is in that expression of Banquo's—

In the great hand of God I stand!

And what an inverted depth of spiritual con-



conscious hollows out its space for other worlds to float in, over that other confession by the rogue Autolycus:—"For the life to come, I sleep out the thought of it;" which has in it the lesson of a thousand lives—the essence of a thousand sermons.

It is not, however, in allusions or hints like these that we seek evidence, or we might multiply them, so much as in his dumb appeal to those feelings that are left vibrating when some great tragedy of his is over. It plainly appears to us that amidst all the storms of life in which humanity may be wrecked, the horror of great darkness in which the powers of evil prevail, the misery and madness and midnight homelessness of poor, witless, white-headed old Lear, with his blindness of trust and broken-heartedness of love, Shakspeare knows right well where there is peace beyond the tempest. Strange glimpses lighten through the rents of ruin. He sees the waves roll on, and life buffeted and tossed with the turmoil, and all the agony of sinking hearts and outstretched hands; but he also sees the unmoving Eternity, and the "so long impossible" rest. He knows well enough where the compensations lie for the great dumb love of Cordelia, which could not get expression in life. He knew of all the love in the hearts of father and child, which would take an eternity to fully unfold; and where could he pillow it with more infinite suggestiveness than beside the grave? It is for us to see what is dimly visible through that dark window of the other world! He has said his say—let the rest be told in silence! And the soul must be dull indeed whose sight has not been purged and feeling purified for the loftier vision on the spiritual stage. Our interest does not cease when the drama is ended. "To be continued" is plainly written at the close of its fifth act. You cannot help looking up from amid the shadows of the dark valley to where the light is breaking overhead, and feel a touch of those immortal relationships which live beyond the human. Let no one suppose that Shakspeare's genius, being of such stature as it was, could not rise up and "take the morning" that lies beyond this night of time where bewildered souls so often get beclouded. The fixed calm of his eye, and the patient smile almost hovering about his lips, with which he is able to contemplate the workings of error and evil, and the victories of adverse fate, imply his trust in that revelation which has called in the New World of Christianity to redress the wrong measures and false balances of the Old. Thus all the action of his tragedy, though confined to human life and this round of time, has a reaction and enriching influence from the touch of other worlds. The sea of life and its tides of passion, moved to the depths, do not merely throw two dead bodies on the other shore, but a wave comes back with a radiance on its ripple such as makes the dark deeps beautiful. All this is natural result. It was not Shakspeare's place as a writer of tragedy to frighten us and then say something for our comfort. He points no moral, winds up with no sermon. It is his work to beget interest, to quicken sympathy and enlarge life; the rest follows. He knew how much Nature will work for her favourites, and he was her own best favourite, so he has only to set her well at work and quietly steal away, leaving Nature to finish.

Also, great tragedy works some of its deepest effects dumbly. It gives us a more significant version of that sentiment of Raleigh's—

Silence in love bewrays more woe  
Than words tho' ne'er so witty;  
A beggar that is dumb, you know,  
May challenge double pity.

So is it with the final appeal of Shakspeare's

tragedy. Though it leaves you gazing with streaming eyes on those two dead lovers in the dim vault at Verona, yet has he succeeded in creating such a swelling spirit within you, put such a breath of the eternal into your sad sigh that the soul mounts into majesty and reigns and rules high above the region of storms, where the spirits of those immortal lovers shall live their married life and part no more. For our part, so profound is our sense of the broad religious aspect of Shakspeare's character that we should not feel it to be at all incongruous were his natal day to be one of national thanksgiving and solemn service performed, and peans of gratitude offered up to the Creator of such a glorious creature, the Giver of such a peerless gift, as well as congratulatory speeches made at many a feast of jollity, and healths drunk to his memory.

#### A Winter in Upper and Lower Egypt. By G. A. Hoskins. (Hurst & Blackett.)

A winter in Egypt is not, in these days, suggestive of much that is novel. From Cornhill to Cairo, from Cairo to the Second Cataract flows, and will ever flow, a stream of pleasure-loving tourists and winter-fleeing invalids. So well trodden is the way, that we scarce ask a question of a friend full of the wonders of Karnak or fresh from Philæ. It is not, therefore, in the power of even so painstaking an inquirer as Mr. Hoskins to supply much new aliment for the mind's hunger from such grounds. The utmost that can be said in recommendation of this volume is, that it may be very well read as a supplement to the Handbook, from which, indeed, it here and there differs in the description of some not very important details. It is interesting, too, to note with the author the change which the last thirty years have effected in works that had endured as many ages. In some cases the researches of the *savant* have done more mischief than the atmospheric changes of thirty centuries, aided by the fury of Persian invaders and Mohammedan iconoclasts. Thus, in the famous grottoes of Beni-Hassan, which date from the reign of Osirtasen the First, the paintings, Mr. Hoskins tells us, have been nearly ruined by the zeal of travellers. He says—

"I cannot conclude my remarks on these interesting tombs without expressing my regret at the great changes which have taken place in only thirty years. What had existed for centuries before are now often scarcely distinguishable. No doubt the practice of travellers taking impressions on moistened paper has been the cause of the destruction of the most interesting paintings in the valley of the Nile. What Turks and Arabs had spared, civilized men have done their best to destroy; and where they have not destroyed, they have deadened colours once the most brilliant."

In several other parts of his book Mr. Hoskins records a protest against the civilized Vandals who are doing so much all over the world to destroy the most interesting remains of antiquity. There certainly ought to be a code for travellers, and the first regulation in it should be—Touch not; injure not. Except the almost inaccessible carvings in the face of rocks, there is scarcely a monument of the hoar Past which has not been ruined or defaced since the carpet-bag succeeded to the pilgrim's staff. This is a subject of sufficient importance to induce us to quote Mr. Hoskins again upon it, when he is speaking of Egyptian pictures, of which so little trace is left that scarcely anything would be known of them in the succeeding generation but for the written records of Wilkinson and others. We read—

"The private tombs in and near the western mountain of Thebes were formerly rich in subjects illustrating the manners and customs of the ancient

Egyptians, but the Arabs, who have made them their habitations, and travellers, have destroyed the most interesting. Except No. 35, there is scarcely one remaining worth seeing of the numerous tombs I recollect thirty years ago. Even the poorest Arab desires the seclusion of his harem, and would scarcely think himself indemnified for his privacy being disturbed by the little presents travellers make when they visit the tombs. A hundred, and sometimes a hundred and fifty boats with travellers visit Thebes almost every season; and the demand for antiquities is so great, and the prices given for such as there can be no doubt about, are so high, the temptation is irresistible to the poor Arabs. The sculptures they manage to cut from the walls are almost always of little or no value, being without the hieroglyphics, and, from their defective tools, it is certain the Arabs destroy ten times more than they sell; but until travellers refuse to buy sculptures taken from the walls, the work of destruction will go on, and no tombs will be worth seeing except those recently opened, which are not yet destroyed, and have also the advantage of retaining their colouring almost as vivid as when first erected. Egyptian sculpture can never be thoroughly understood and appreciated without seeing it with the rich and harmonious colouring which always accompanied it. It is only by a visit to the excavations, especially to those recently made, that we can understand what must have been the effect of the temples when gorgeously decorated. Gentlemen travelling for their respective governments have sadly aided this work of destruction, and though they may have done it more judiciously, and flatter themselves they have preserved the spoils for their museums, the example they have set is a dangerous one for the Arabs, especially in the tombs of the kings, which had always been respected."

Mr. Hoskins is a tried author, and his works are not without their charm; but here and there the languor of the invalid seems to show itself,—or is it that the avenues of sphinxes under which these pages were traced have imparted something of the enigmatical to some of the sentences, or that the deep shadows of the gigantic propylæa have impressed their gloom upon them? We know not; but certain it is, that ever and anon a line occurs where the context must be diligently consulted before an understanding can be arrived at. Take the following as a specimen: "Athor nursing her son and receiving offerings especially over the heads of Athor of the huge columns forming the centre avenue of the portal is the most conspicuous subject."

Of incident there is not much in Mr. Hoskins's quiet journey. One cannot, however, but linger for a moment on the fate of a too daring young Englishman, who lost his life at the First Cataract:—

"It appeared, from their account—and it is due to these poor fellows that I should say that, after a very full inquiry, I saw no reason to disbelieve their narrative—that they had put the boat into a small bight, or backwater, formed by a projection in the rock some hundred yards above the 'upper gate.' Cave landed, and walked towards the fall; the two men remained in the boat, occupied in fitting a spare oar to the stern, to act as a temporary rudder. The Nubian boy left the boat, and followed out of curiosity. Presently he came running back to say that the 'howagee' was preparing to bathe. The men left the boat, and made the best of their way to where he was standing; but, before they could reach him, he had got off his clothes, and had jumped in. For a moment they caught sight of his head and shoulders, as he allowed himself to be carried down rapidly by the current; then he suddenly disappeared in the broken water just below the fall. For an hour they remained on the rock watching the eddies, expecting the body to appear again, but in vain. At last they came back to me. Such was the strength of the current, and so many the streams into which the river is divided below the fall, that all our efforts to recover the body were vain. I had almost

given up the watch for it in despair, when, nine days after the accident, on February 8th, as I was visiting the posts where I had set men to watch in the cataract, we came upon the body, not far below the place where it had gone down. There were no marks of violence upon it, and the attitude was that of a person swimming as if he had struggled manfully to the last. On the following day we buried the remains in a grave which had been prepared in a Coptic cemetery; an English clergyman, then at Assouan with a party of travellers, read the service in the presence of all the Europeans on the spot, and of a very large number of the inhabitants of the town; and I well remember, as we threw upon the coffin a few handfuls of the arid sand, that the bystanders who crowded round the grave, Moslems as well as Copts, pressed forward, and threw in each his handful, as if he wished to bear his part in the rite. What could have been the motive for this rash act? Every Nile traveller remembers the Nubian boys riding down the rapids mounted on their palm-logs. More than once Cave had spoken to me of going down with them. Even the day before his death, he had recurred to the subject to a friend at Philæ, though of this I was at the time unaware. He at all times had manifested a most daring spirit; and it cannot now be determined whether he had resolved to attempt the feat when he left the boat that morning, or came to a sudden decision on reaching the spot. Had he, like the cataract men, availed himself of the support of a palm-log, the issue would, no doubt, have been different. Some days after the accident, some natives, in a spirit of bravado, went down the same rapid without their logs with impunity; but I was informed by those who saw them that, not to mention the wonderful skill of all these men in the water, they keep their bodies as horizontal as possible, as they are swept along, swimming all the time; whereas it seems that Cave had floated down, keeping his body upright, and thus no doubt was exposed to the full force of the under-current below the surface water beneath the fall.

How sad to think of youth, courage, energy, precious gifts,—all bartered for the brief *renommée* of a daring but useless feat. Yet heroes come of seed like this, and there must be waste in growing the goodly crop.

*Our Old Home.* By Nathaniel Hawthorne. 2 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

A more charming, more unpleasant book has never been written concerning England than this. Mr. Hawthorne commands a style of poetical beauty such as belongs to few of his contemporaries; he is a keen observer; never so observant, however, but that he can play with Fancy as she flits through the real scene. What, for instance, could be more whimsical than his diverting himself while dining with our Lord Mayor by his dreams of Bluebeard and Fatima, conjured up by the opposite lady and gentleman at table? Those who recollect his American novels and his Roman scenes in 'Transformation' have not to be told how the liveliest and most delicate imagination is, in his case, accompanied by a remarkable precision of touch. There are passages in these English recollections excelling anything which he has until now written. "What, then," readers may ask, "ails the book?" Its surprising bad temper. There was a Transatlantic animal, one Mr. Matt Ward, who some years ago enjoined it as a duty on every citizen of the States to show his disgust at John and Mrs. Bull, and their nonsensical finicalities, by ostentatiously keeping up the glorious institution of the spittoon. He was the sorest American traveller that we can call to mind. Of course, there is not the slightest approach to such filthy brutality of idea or expression in the author of 'The Scarlet Letter'; and yet, in his finer way, he is only one degree less sore than Mr. Matt Ward, the high-priest of patriotic exhortation! As an

example, we may cite, at random, from the first pages of the book, Mr. Hawthorne's theory of the growth and grandeur of Transatlantic independence. "It has required nothing less than the boorishness, the stolidity, the self-sufficiency, the contemptuous jealousy, the half-sagacity,—invariably blind of one eye and often distorted of the other,—that characterize this strange people, to compel us to be a great nation in our own rights, instead of continuing,—virtually, if not in name,—a province of their small island." The above vituperations read strangely from the page following one in which we are told that "we," the Americans, "have still an unspeakable yearning towards England!"

Now, why Mr. Hawthorne should have wrought himself into this wonderful passion against the "acrid moral atmosphere" of his "old home," is a mystery as hard to fathom as the great mystery of his own *Miriam* in 'Monte Beni.' Cannot he forgive and forget England's "half-sagacity" in discerning his power and promise as an author, and setting him in his right place as an imaginative writer of the first rank, years—many years—before he was looked for and listened to in his own country? It is certainly a superiority hard to pardon for patriots of *Elijah Pogram's* calibre; but a poet such as our author might have magnanimously overlooked it, in consideration of the well-meant "stolidity" it implied. The years passed in the American Consulate of Liverpool could not fail to bring him into contact with much that was un congenial and sordid; yet he cannot help owning by whom the "technical details" were administered, in a passage worth citing on more grounds than one:—

"They could safely be left to the treatment of two as faithful, upright, and competent subordinates, both Englishmen, as ever a man was fortunate enough to meet with, in a line of life altogether new and strange to him. I had come over with instructions to supply both their places with Americans, but, possessing a happy faculty of knowing my own interest and the public's, I quietly kept hold of them, being little inclined to open the consular doors to a spy of the State Department or an intriguer for my own office."

The above is a curious admission for a state official to make, so profoundly penetrated as Mr. Hawthorne "with the contemptuous jealousy" of the born Britisher. We could go on for pages in a strain like this, were it edifying further to show to how low a point of thought and consistency a man of genius, honour and liberality may be brought by listening to the suggestions of a morbid and perverse irritability. But our "boorishness" and "self-sufficiency" shall proceed no further in this matter. One draught more, however, from the muddy waters of bitterness which soak through this book must be taken, not merely as a conclusive example that we have not overstated the case, but as showing Mr. Hawthorne for the first (let us hope the last) time in a new light. The creator of *Phoebe* and *Hilda*, and *Rappacini's Daughter* can absolutely be coarse, when he is speaking of English women:—

"I have heard a good deal of the tenacity with which English ladies retain their personal beauty to a late period of life; but (not to suggest that an American eye needs use and cultivation before it can quite appreciate the charm of English beauty at any age) it strikes me that an English lady of fifty is apt to become a creature less refined and delicate, so far as her physique goes, than anything that we western people class under the name of woman. She has an awful ponderosity of frame, not pulpy, like the looser development of our few fat women, but massive with solid beef and streaky tallow; so that (though struggling manfully against the idea) you inevitably think of her as *made up of steaks and sirloins*. When she walks her advance

is elephantine. When she sits down, it is on a great round space of her Maker's footstool, where she looks as if nothing could ever move her. She imposes awe and respect by the muchness of her personality, to such a degree that you probably credit her with far greater moral and intellectual force than she can fairly claim. Her visage is usually grim and stern, seldom positively forbidding, yet calmly terrible, not merely by its breadth and weight of feature, but because it seems to express so much well-founded self-reliance, such acquaintance with the world, its toils, troubles and dangers, and such sturdy capacity for trampling down a foe. Without anything positively salient, or actively offensive, or, indeed, unjustly formidable to her neighbours, she has the effect of a seventy-four-gun ship in time of peace; for, while you assure yourself that there is no real danger, you cannot help thinking how tremendous would be her onset, if pugnaciously inclined, and how futile the effort to inflict any counter-injury. She certainly looks tenfold—nay, a hundred-fold—better able to take care of herself than our slender-framed and haggard woman-kind; but I have not found reason to suppose that the English dowager of fifty has actually greater courage, fortitude and strength of character than our women of similar age, or even a tougher physical endurance than they. Morally, she is strong, I suspect, only in society, and in the common routine of social affairs, and would be found powerless and timid in any exceptional strait that might call for energy outside of the conventionalities amid which she has grown up."

For such a passage as the above from the hand that wrote the 'Twice-Told Tales' there is only one solution to be given. The aching discomfort which every travelled American, having an atom of generosity in his composition, must feel on regarding the lamentable spectacles to-day exhibited in the Disunited Union, may be well accepted as excuse for any amount of grudge, or bile, of exaggerating obliquity of vision with which one even so gifted and so genial as Mr. Hawthorne now looks back across the Atlantic to his Old Home. We so accept it in the fullest kindness of heart.

These papers—to turn to pleasanter matter—are, we believe, collected from American periodicals. They open with certain consular sketches, proving that he who sat in Brunswick Street must have received many strange guests. Take such a man of "great expectations" as this:—

"One day, a queer, stupid, good-natured, fat-faced individual came into my private room, dressed in a sky-blue, cut-away coat and mixed trousers, both garments worn and shabby, and rather too small for his overgrown bulk. After a little preliminary talk, he turned out to be a country shopkeeper, (from Connecticut, I think,) who had left a flourishing business, and come over to England purposely and solely to have an interview with the Queen. Some years before he had named his two children, one for Her Majesty and the other for Prince Albert, and had transmitted photographs of the little people, as well as of his wife and himself, to the illustrious godmother. The Queen had gratefully acknowledged the favour, in a letter under the hand of her private secretary. Now, the shopkeeper, like a great many other Americans, had long cherished a fantastic notion that he was one of the rightful heirs of a rich English estate; and on the strength of Her Majesty's letter and the hopes of royal patronage which it inspired, he had shut up his little country-store and come over to claim his inheritance. On the voyage, a German fellow-passenger had relieved him of his money on pretence of getting it favourably exchanged, and had disappeared immediately on the ship's arrival; so that the poor fellow was compelled to pawn all his clothes except the remarkably shabby ones in which I beheld him, and in which (as he himself hinted, with a melancholy, yet good-natured smile) he did not look altogether fit to see the Queen. I agreed with him that the bottle-d coat and mixed trousers constituted a very odd-looking court-dress, and suggested that it was doubtless his present



purpose to get back to Connecticut as fast as possible. But no! The resolve to see the Queen was as strong in him as ever; and it was marvellous the pertinacity with which he clung to it amid raggedness and starvation, and the earnestness of his supplication that I would supply him with funds for a suitable appearance at Windsor Castle. I never had so satisfactory a perception of a complete booby before in my life; and it caused me to feel kindly towards him, and yet impatient and exasperated on behalf of common sense, which could not possibly tolerate that such an unimaginable donkey should exist. I laid his absurdity before him in the very plainest terms, but without either exciting his anger or shaking his resolution. "Oh, my dear man," quoth he, with good-natured, placid, simple, and tearful stubbornness, "if you could not enter into my feelings and see the matter from beginning to end as I see it!" To confess the truth, I have since felt that I was hard-hearted to the poor simpleton, and that there was more weight in his remonstrance than I chose to be sensible of, at the time; for, like many men who have been in the habit of making playthings or tools of their imagination and sensibility, I was too rigidly tenacious of what was reasonable in the affairs of real life. And even absurdity has its rights, when, as in this case, it has absorbed a human being's entire nature and purposes. I ought to have transmitted him to Mr. Buchanan, in London, who, being a good-natured old gentleman, and anxious, just then, to gratify the universal Yankee nation, might, for the joke's sake, have got him admittance to the Queen, who had fairly laid herself open to his visit, and has received hundreds of our countrymen on infinitely slighter grounds. But I was inexorable, being turned to flint by the insufferable proximity of a fool, and refused to interfere with his business in any way except to procure him a passage home. I can see his face of mild, ridiculous despair, at this moment, and appreciate, better than I could then, how awfully cruel he must have felt my obduracy to be. For years and years, the idea of an interview with Queen Victoria had haunted his poor foolish mind; and now, when he really stood on English ground, and the palace-door was hanging ajar for him, he was expected to turn back, a penniless and bamboozled simpleton, merely because an iron-hearted Consul refused to lend him thirty shillings (so low had his demand ultimately sunk) to buy a second-class ticket on the rail for London! He visited the Consulate several times afterwards, subsisting on a pittance that I allowed him in the hope of gradually starving him back to Connecticut, assailing me with the old petition at every opportunity, looking shabbier at every visit, but still thoroughly good-tempered, mildly-stubborn, and smiling through his tears, not without a perception of the ludicrousness of his own position. Finally, he disappeared altogether."

Mr. Hawthorne is a great haunter of old houses and shrines, and made, while in England, a Shakespeare pilgrimage (of which more presently) and a Burns pilgrimage; he delighted in the glories of Warwick Castle, Nuneham Courtenay, the overweening splendours of Blenheim, the pensive, yet not melancholy, quadrangles of Oxford, and the solemnities of our old cathedrals. Only its length prevents us from extracting his description of the interior of Leicester's Hall at Warwick. The following is more manageable, and pleasantly characteristic:—

"Another church presents itself to my remembrance. It is that of Hatton, on which I stumbled in the course of a forenoon's ramble, and paused a little while to look at it for the sake of old Dr. Parr, who was once its vicar. Hatton, so far as I could discover, has no public-house, no shop, no contiguity of roofs (as in most English villages, however small), but is merely an ancient neighbourhood of farm-houses, spacious, and standing wide apart, each within its own precincts, and offering a most comfortable aspect of orchards, harvest-fields, barns, stacks, and all manner of rural plenty. It seemed to be a community of old settlers, among whom everything had been going on prosperously since an epoch beyond the memory of man; and

they kept a certain privacy among themselves, and dwelt on a cross-road at the entrance of which was a barred gate, hospitably open, but still impressing me with a sense of scarcely warrantable intrusion. After all, in some shady nook of those gentle Warwickshire slopes, there may have been a denser and more populous settlement, styled Hatton, which I never reached. Emerging from the by-road, and entering upon one that crossed it at right angles and led to Warwick, I espied the church of Dr. Parr. Like the others which I have described, it had a low stone tower, square, and battlemented at its summit: for all these little churches seem to have been built on the same model, and nearly at the same measurement, and have even a greater family likeness than the cathedrals. As I approached, the bell of the tower (a remarkably deep-toned bell, considering how small it was) flung its voice abroad, and told me that it was noon. The church stands among its graves, a little removed from the wayside, quite apart from any collection of houses, and with no signs of a vicarage; it is a good deal shadowed by trees, and not wholly destitute of ivy. The body of the edifice, unfortunately (and it is an outrage which the English churchwardens are fond of perpetrating), has been newly covered with a yellowish plaster or wash, so as quite to destroy the aspect of antiquity, except upon the tower, which wears the dark grey hue of many centuries. The chancel window is painted with a representation of Christ upon the cross, and all the other windows are full of painted or stained glass, but none of it ancient, nor (if it be fair to judge from without of what ought to be seen within) possessing any of the tender glory that should be the inheritance of this branch of Art, revived from mediæval times. I stepped over the graves, and peeped in at two or three of the windows, and saw the snug interior of the church glimmering through the many-coloured panes, like a show of commonplace objects under the fantastic influence of a dream: for the floor was covered with modern pews, very like what we may see in a New England meeting-house, though, I think, a little more favourable than those would be to the quiet slumbers of the Hatton farmers and their families. Those who slept under Dr. Parr's preaching now prolong their nap, I suppose, in the churchyard round about, and can scarcely have drawn much spiritual benefit from any truths that he contrived to tell them in their lifetime."

Our reason for returning to the Shakespeare pilgrimage is not to talk about John A'Combe, and the second-best bed, and the gentry of Charlecote,—but that we may give a picture of a mad American Shakspearian, which furnishes as singular an illustration of the breadth, and depth of influence exercised by the mighty one, as this earth has to show. It is some seven years since (*vide Athenæum*, No. 1537) Mr. Hawthorne presented himself as literary usher to Miss Delia Bacon, whose work 'On Shakspeare'—only known to him "in insulated chapters and scattered pages and paragraphs"—and its theory, if theory there was, were duly dealt with at the time:—

"The only time I ever saw Miss Bacon" (he writes) "was in London, where she had lodgings in Spring Street, Sussex Gardens, at the house of a grocer, a portly, middle-aged, civil, and friendly man, who, as well as his wife, appeared to feel a personal kindness towards their lodger. I was ushered up two (and I rather believe three) pair of stairs into a parlour somewhat humbly furnished, and told that Miss Bacon would come soon. There were a number of books on the table, and, looking into them, I found that every one had some reference, more or less immediate, to her Shakspearian theory,—a volume of Raleigh's 'History of the World,' a volume of Montaigne, a volume of Lord Bacon's letters, a volume of Shakspeare's plays; and on another table lay a large roll of manuscript, which I presume to have been a portion of her work. To be sure, there was a pocket Bible among the books, but every thing else referred to the one despotic idea that had got possession of her mind; and as it had engrossed her whole soul as well as

her intellect, I have no doubt that she had established subtle connexions between it and the Bible likewise. \* \* She was rather uncommonly tall, and had a striking and expressive face, dark hair, dark eyes, which shone with an inward light as soon as she began to speak, and by-and-by a colour came into her cheeks and made her look almost young. Not that she really was so; she must have been beyond middle age: and there was no unkindness in coming to that conclusion, because, making allowance for years and ill-health, I could suppose her to have been handsome and exceedingly attractive once. Though wholly estranged from society, there was little or no restraint or embarrassment in her manner: lonely people are generally glad to give utterance to their pent-up ideas, and often bubble over with them as freely as children with their new-found syllables. \* \* I had heard, long ago, that she believed that the material evidences of her dogma as to the authorship, together with the key of the new philosophy, would be found buried in Shakspeare's grave. Recently, as I understood her, this notion had been somewhat modified, and was now accurately defined and fully developed in her mind, with a result of perfect certainty. In Lord Bacon's letters, on which she laid her finger as she spoke, she had discovered the key and clue to the whole mystery. There were definite and minute instructions how to find a will and other documents relating to the conclave of Elizabethan philosophers, which were concealed (when and by whom she did not inform me) in a hollow space in the under-surface of Shakspeare's gravestone. Thus the terrible prohibition to remove the stone was accounted for. The directions, she intimated, went completely and precisely to the point, obviating all difficulties in the way of coming at the treasure, and, even if I remember right, were so contrived as to ward off any troublesome consequences likely to ensue from the interference of the parish officers. All that Miss Bacon now remained in England for—indeed, the object for which she had come hither, and which had kept her here for three years past—was to obtain possession of these material and unquestionable proofs of the authenticity of her theory. \* \* She never walked out; she suffered much from ill-health; and yet, she assured me, she was perfectly happy. \* \* She had faith that special interpositions of Providence were forwarding her human efforts. This idea was continually coming to the surface during our interview. She believed, for example, that she had been providentially led to her lodging-house and put in relations with the good-natured grocer and his family; and, to say the truth, considering what a savage and stealthy tribe the London lodging-house keepers usually are, the honest kindness of this man and his household appeared to have been little less than miraculous. Evidently, too, she thought that Providence had brought me forward—a man somewhat connected with literature—at the critical juncture when she needed a negotiator with the booksellers. \* \* The book did finally get published. Months before that happened, however, Miss Bacon had taken up her residence at Stratford-on-Avon, drawn thither by the magnetism of those rich secrets which she supposed to have been hidden by Raleigh, or Bacon, or I know not whom, in Shakspeare's grave, and protected there by a curse, as pirates used to bury their gold in the guardianship of a fiend. She took a humble lodging and began to haunt the church like a ghost. But she did not condescend to any stratagem or underhand attempt to violate the grave, which, had she been capable of admitting such an idea, might possibly have been accomplished by the aid of a resurrection-man. As her first step, she made acquaintance with the clerk, and began to sound him as to the feasibility of her enterprise and his own willingness to engage in it. The clerk apparently listened with not unfavourable ears; but, as his situation (which the fees of pilgrims, more numerous than at any Catholic shrine, render lucrative) would have been forfeited by any malfeasance in office, he stipulated for liberty to consult the vicar. Miss Bacon requested to tell her own story to the reverend gentleman, and seems to have been received by him with the utmost kindness, and even to have succeeded in

making a certain impression on his mind as to the desirability of the search. As their interview had been under the seal of secrecy, he asked permission to consult a friend, who, as Miss Bacon either found out or surmised, was a practitioner of the law. What the legal friend advised she did not learn; but the negotiation continued, and certainly was never broken off by an absolute refusal on the vicar's part. \* \* However erroneously, Miss Bacon had understood from the vicar that no obstacles would be interposed to the investigation, and that he himself would sanction it with his presence. It was to take place after nightfall; and all preliminary arrangements being made, the vicar and clerk professed to wait only her word in order to set about lifting the awful stone from the sepulchre. So, at least, Miss Bacon believed; and as her bewilderment was entirely in her own thoughts, and never disturbed her perception or accurate remembrance of external things, I see no reason to doubt it, except it be the tinge of absurdity in the fact. But, in this apparently prosperous state of things, her own convictions began to falter. A doubt stole into her mind whether she might not have mistaken the depository and mode of concealment of those historic treasures; and after once admitting the doubt, she was afraid to hazard the shock of uplifting the stone and finding nothing. She examined the surface of the gravestone, and endeavoured, without stirring it, to estimate whether it were of such thickness as to be capable of containing the archives of the Elizabethan club. She went over anew the proofs, the clues, the enigmas, the pregnant sentences, which she had discovered in Bacon's letters and elsewhere, and now was frightened to perceive that they did not point so definitely to Shakespeare's tomb as she had heretofore supposed. \* \* But she continued to hover around the church, and seems to have had full freedom of entrance in the daytime, and special licence, on one occasion at least, at a late hour of the night. She went thither with a dark lantern, which could but twinkle like a glow-worm through the volume of obscurity that filled the great dusky edifice. Groping her way up the aisle and towards the chancel, she sat down on the elevated part of the pavement above Shakespeare's grave. If the divine poet really wrote the inscription there, and cared as much about the quiet of his bones as its deprecatory earnestness would imply, it was time for those crumbling relics to bestir themselves under her sacrilegious feet. But they were safe. She made no attempt to disturb them; though, I believe, she looked narrowly into the crevices between Shakespeare's and the two adjacent stones, and in some way satisfied herself that her single strength would suffice to lift the former, in case of need. She threw the feeble ray of her lantern up towards the bust, but could not make it visible beneath the darkness of the vaulted roof. \* \* Her vigil, though it appears to have had no definite object, continued far into the night. Several times she heard a low movement in the aisles: a stealthy, dubious footfall prowling about in the darkness, now here now there, among the pillars and ancient tombs, as if some restless inhabitants of the latter had crept forth to peep at the intruder. By-and-by the clerk made his appearance, and confessed that he had been watching her ever since she entered the church. About this time it was that a strange sort of weariness seems to have fallen upon her: her toil was all but done, her great purpose, as she believed, on the very point of accomplishment, when she began to regret that so stupendous a mission had been imposed on the fragility of a woman. \* \* So far as her personal concern in the matter went, she would gladly have forfeited the reward of her patient study and labour for so many years, her exile from her country and estrangement from her family and friends, her sacrifice of health and all other interest to this one pursuit, if she could only find herself free to dwell in Stratford and be forgotten. She liked the old slumberous town, and awarded the only praise that ever I knew her to bestow on Shakespeare, the individual man, by acknowledging that his taste in a residence was good, and that he knew how to choose a suitable retirement for a person of shy but genial temperament. And at this point I ceased to possess the means

of tracing her vicissitudes of feeling any farther. In consequence of some advice which I fancied it my duty to tender, as being the only confidant whom she now had in the world, I fell under Miss Bacon's most severe and passionate displeasure, and was cast off by her in the twinkling of an eye. It was a misfortune to which her friends were always particularly liable; but I think that none of them ever loved, or even respected, her most ingenuous and noble, but likewise most sensitive and tumultuous, character the less for it. \* \* The next intelligence I had of Miss Bacon was by a letter from the mayor of Stratford-on-Avon. He was a medical man, and wrote both in his official and professional character, telling me that an American lady, who had recently published what the mayor called a 'Shakespeare book,' was afflicted with insanity. In a lucid interval she had referred to me, as a person who had some knowledge of her family and affairs. What she may have suffered before her intellect gave way, we had better not try to imagine. \* \* Since my return to America, a young man of genius and enthusiasm has assured me that he has positively read the book from beginning to end, and is completely a convert to its doctrines. It belongs to him, therefore, and not to me,—whom, in almost the last letter that I received from her, she declared unworthy to meddle with her work,—it belongs surely to this one individual, who has done her so much justice as to know what she wrote, to place Miss Bacon in her due position before the public and posterity."

There is something more than commonly weird and melancholy in the above tale (here inevitably condensed) of the wasted powers and life of a sincere and gifted woman. There is something in it, besides: a two-fold touch of nationality, which reminds us that poor Della Bacon was countrywoman to that strange woman of genius, Margaret Fuller Ossoli, and to the gifted man, now to be parted from, who has given us the stories of 'The Minister's Black Veil,' 'Lady Eleanour's Mantle,' 'Howe's Masquerade,' and dozens more, as good and as strangely individual.

*Our Garden Friends and Foes.* By the Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A. With Illustrations. (Routledge & Co.)

Mr. Wood has added a volume on the Common Objects of the Garden to his publications on the Common Objects of the Sea-shore and of the Country. On common things, whether of the coast, the country, or the garden, Mr. Wood has nothing but commonplace information to convey, and only a commonplace way of conveying it. He compiles too rapidly; reading and observing too little and writing too much. A man cannot even compile correctly in natural history who does not test and verify the information which he copies and abridges, by comparing it with the world of Life and Nature; and even to be a good compiler he must be a constant observer.

When the information which he has to convey is obviously very meagre and vague, Mr. Wood reminds his readers that he is bound to convey to them only as much zoology as concerns the interests of their gardens. But when he has anything curious to tell, which, however familiar to naturalists, is likely to be new to the general reader, he dilates upon it in the most diffuse and declamatory way. The loves of the snails, for example, give him an opportunity of expatiating throughout a page and a half on their literal realization of the fables of Cupid and his darts and of Hermes and Aphrodite. If the information in his other books is meagre and vague, there is not much space wasted on canting pietistical and moral platitudes; but this book is padded out with pages upon pages of what look like bits of old sermons. The chapter on Toads and Frogs contains about as much information as might fill

four pages, the remaining ten being stuffed out with declamations respecting the ridiculous and mischievous stories which servants tell children about cows, horses, bees, birds, newts, earwigs, cats, worms, owls and bogies!

Mr. Wood's account of the Tiger Beetle is a curious specimen, showing how a bookmaker, writing without verifying by observation what he writes, may spoil one of the most interesting stories of animal life. The burrow or tunnel of the caterpillar, he says, is perpendicular, and the grub, he affirms, crouches at the mouth of its tunnel, filling the entrance neatly with its head. Now the grub, as everybody who has seen it knows, does not fill the mouth of its tunnel or tube with its head, and a more inappropriate word for its singular attitude in its tunnel could not be chosen than crouching. Ignorant of the animal himself, he from his writing-desk throws discredit upon the statements of "some writers," who evidently knew it, accusing them of telling something which is not the real story, and of using "embroideries." Now, from personal observation we can affirm that he is wrong when he says it is the head which forms the door, and they are right when they say it is the upper part of the body; and he is wrong when he gainsays them, and they are right when they say the door is used as a sham bridge or trap, which suddenly sinks down into the hole, leaving the victim in the terrible mandibles of the grub of the tiger beetle. These are not embroideries but facts, whatever the gainsaying of them may be. The trap-door or sham bridge is formed of the back of the prothorax, which is covered by a hard, corneous substance forming a sort of operculum, in shape resembling a Greek buckler, and this operculum fills the mouth of the tunnel, serving as a door for keeping out foes and as a trap for deceiving victims. The tunnel or tube is held together by some sort of weak cement, and the trap-door is kept fast by a singular disposition or arrangement of the whole strength of the insect. The mandibles and feet fasten into the sides of the tunnel all round, and the body of the larva has a hump and two hooked tubercles on one of its lower rings formed also for holding fast by the sides of the tunnel. The attitude or form in which this grub places itself at the mouth of the tube is exactly that of a capital Z; the upper stroke of the letter being formed by the prothorax held firmly in the tunnel by the feet and jaws, the second line by the body, and the lower by the hooked tubercles and the tail, or latter end, of the grub. If Mr. Wood will examine the tunnel of the caterpillar of the tiger beetle he will find that it is not perpendicular or vertical, but obliquely horizontal, and for this very good reason, that if it were perpendicular the very first heavy rain would drown its inmate. He will find also that the prothorax is a trap-door which falls down to let the jaws start up. Moreover, on trying to take this caterpillar out of its hole, he will ascertain that instead of seizing the end of a straw and holding fiercely and foolishly to it until drawn out, as he has been led to say, the grub of the tiger beetle cannot be dragged out of its hole except in pieces.

If the duty of the literary analyst did not compel him to mention how the body of a composition submitted to him is compounded, it would be pleasant to praise the production of a busy man. But there is no avoiding the truth. The remarks of Mr. Wood on the insects noxious to the bark of trees show that he has yet to receive his elementary lessons in vegetable physiology. Even when he is not erroneous in what he says, there is a want of freshness, a vagueness and a rapidity, far from agreeable.

To Mr. F. Smith he is indebted for a curious



solution of a little puzzle in bee life, which we do not remember having met with before: the bee in question is the Horned Wood-boring Bee (*Osmia bicornis*). It is the female of this species that wears the horns. The southern aspects of sea-cliffs or sandy banks, the trunks of old trees, especially sycamores and willows, decaying posts, rails, or other timber, are selected by this bee for her burrows, or tunnels. She sometimes, however, takes advantage of an empty snail-shell, to save herself the labour of burrowing or boring. When she selects a tree stump or a wooden post, she first bores upwards, a process which enables her to get rid of the dust she makes very easily. Tunnelling towards the outside of the post or trunk, she bores downwards, until her burrow is deep enough to hold all her eggs. Near the bottom of the tunnel she makes a cell, and lays an egg in it; and then having put some pollen into it, closes it, and makes another cell above it, and another and another, until the whole tube is full. Every egg is thus sealed into its cell, every cell is closed up, and the first-laid eggs are confined by all the superior cells. Now, the puzzle is how, when the first-laid eggs become grubs or young bees, they get out of the tunnel. The first guess was that they gnaw their way out sideways. But they get out of snail-shells as well as out of wooden stumps: they cannot gnaw through a shell; and there are no lateral tunnels in the wood. In sandy soil or decaying wood the size of the tunnel admits of only one cell being laid above another; while an empty garden shell, becoming wider from the apex towards the mouth, requires another form and disposition of the cells. In the snail-shell, therefore, this female bee makes oval instead of round cells. She makes two upright cells instead of one, setting them side by side, and on approaching the mouth she lays them crosswise, and thus fills up the space. Nothing, however, in these variations of the laying of the cells helps us towards a solution of the puzzle how the grubs or young bees in the first-laid eggs escape from the bottoms of the tunnels or of the shells. The theory of Mr. F. Smith, which Mr. Wood receives as satisfactory, is, that the first-laid eggs contain females and the last-laid males; that the females are ten or twelve days longer in hatching than the males; and the puzzle is thus solved by the simple observation that the eggs last laid are first hatched. This hypothesis of differences in the periodical development of males and females, making the females slower, is in need of confirmation. The explanation which was given by M. Milne-Edwards, in our hearing, many years ago, in the Paris Museum of Natural History, is very similar to this one, and somewhat more satisfactory to a physiologist. This theory supposes the periods of the eggs of both sexes to be the same, but suggests that the eggs nearest the air and light are in the best conditions for development, and (on the Aristotelian view that the female is only a stoppage of development) for becoming males. Throughout the whole animal world the males are often the precursors of the females, having to wait as impatient bachelors for the ripening of their sweet partners.

Mr. Waterton's contribution to this compilation, if new, which there is room for doubting, is only a repetition of observations made and published long ago. Everybody who knows his repute is familiar with his defence of the Kestrel or Windhover. Mr. Waterton turned a pair of crows out of their nest, hoping a kestrel would occupy it, and in less than a week there was a pair of kestrels in the vacant nest. There were one year twenty-four nests of kestrels in the park of Walton Hall. If every nest produced four young ones, there must have been one

hundred and forty-four of these graceful hawks hovering in the wind about the demesne.

The purchaser of 'Our Garden Friends and Foes' who buys it expecting to find in it observations worthy of Mr. F. Smith and Mr. Waterton will be disappointed. If this volume, nevertheless, were cut down to half its present size, the solid information in it might make a small book, about the bulk of 'Common Objects of the Country,' on the common objects of the garden, which would be useful as a manual for beginners.

*The Life of Marmaduke Rawdon of York; or, Marmaduke Rawdon, the second of that Name. Now first Printed from the Original MS. in the Possession of Robert Cooke, Esq. Edited by Robert Davies. (Printed for the Camden Society.)*

THE Rawdons of Rawdon, in the county of York, were of good lineage. They were Yorkshire squires wellnigh four hundred years ago; counted knights and baronets among their sons, as time wore on, and matched their daughters with peers of ancient standing. A descendant, in the elder branch, Sir John Rawdon, wedded with Elizabeth Hastings, sole heir of her brother, the tenth Earl of Huntingdon, and their eldest child was the Francis Rawdon, Earl of Moira and Marquis of Hastings, whose governorship of India was so creditable to his wisdom and so beneficial to his country. Through the younger branch, we obtain no less a man than Laurence Sterne. A Mary Rawdon of this branch became the wife of Sir Roger Jaques. Their granddaughter, Mary, married Simon Sterne, third son of the Archbishop of York; and their son Roger was that lieutenant of Handaside's regiment who was the husband of Agnes Herbert and the father of Laurence Sterne. The Marquis of Hastings was born in 1754, and the author of 'Tristram Shandy,' who died in 1768, might have called him cousin.

Sterne's descent came from the Mary Rawdon who became Lady Jaques. Now, this Mary had a brother, Marmaduke, who was born in 1610, died, unmarried, in 1669, and whose pleasant biography now for the first time sees the light. The author of the Life—contemporary with its subject—is unknown; but the manuscript, near upon two centuries old, has been edited by Mr. Davies, of York. They who remember the merits and ability of this eminent antiquary as exhibited in his published researches on Guy Faux, Pope, and in other works, will hardly require to be informed that this volume is most satisfactorily edited.

The chief value of such a book lies in the illustrations it affords of by-gone manners and customs. These are more abundant and of greater detail than the editor himself is ready to avow. This fact will be seen by our analysis and extracts. Of the hero himself it may be shortly said, that, losing his father at the age of sixteen, he was taken into the house of his uncle, and perhaps godfather, Sir Marmaduke Rawdon, Knt., who was a gentleman at his country mansion at Hoddesdon, Herts, and in London a vender of wines which sprung from his vineyards in the Canary Islands. To this uncle young Marmaduke proved a good servant and a faithful agent. He represented the knight with fidelity during several years at Bordeaux, in the islands above named, and in other foreign parts, and showed himself an acute and successful man of business. When he withdrew from trade, after being a princely merchant himself, it was to a rich and learned leisure, the enjoyment of which, however, was brief, for Marmaduke Rawdon died before he was

threescore years old, and then in a bachelorhood which had not been unassailed during his lifetime by potent yet well withstood magic.

In 1626, when the orphan boy of sixteen years old repaired to find an asylum and take service in his rich uncle's house, he travelled from York, on his long journey southward, mounted on a gelding. His companions on the road were Mr. Violet Diamond, gentleman, and Mr. Sutton, a draper.

A young man of good birth and breeding who should now-a-days find a home and occupation in his uncle's household, would serve no such apprenticeship as Marmaduke served; nor would there be found an uncle to exact it. Young Rawdon, that he might be bred with the more humility, waited at table, boarded with the servants, and suffered no disparagement thereby, for the son of Coke, Bishop of Hereford, was his bedfellow, waiting to be an apprentice. The little fellow—he was but a "wee man" when full grown—was of good heart, and there was but first down on his chin when he went abroad as his uncle's deputy, transacted profitable business with a zeal which shamed older agents, dreaded no peril, not even that of living in an enemy's country in war-time, and rapped tall Frenchmen over the cockscomb who dared to treat the little man with any show of impertinence.

He grew a very magnifico in the sunny islands where he dwelt; wore a suit of fine cloth, trimmed with silk and gold, and gold buttons, with rapier and dagger "richly hatcht with gold," and a hatband of emeralds set in gold—which alone was worth 250*l*. He was thus attired when he departed from the Canaries in 1638 with the stateliness of a prince. His ship, too, was so well found in every necessary and luxury "that the islanders reported he went for England to be made a bishop, thinking those provisions could belong only to some greate churchman." At his table were solid silver plates and dishes of his own; he nailed a gold piece to the mainmast, as the reward of him who should first see land, as they were drawing near home; and when the little merchant arrived at Portsmouth "he found the drums and trumpets of the towne, with their loud musike, proclaiminge his welcome into England."

Welcome more substantial still he found with his uncle, the knight, to whose house two errant sons had also safely returned. In thankfulness for the triple joy, Sir Marmaduke gave a feast, at which noble peers and their ladies were present, and which cost the giver "one hundreth and fortie poulds." That giver loved a brave and successful young fellow, and therefore loved his nephew and his spirit in all things. Oneday, when dinner was going on, at his uncle's house in Water Lane, his tailor entered to ask "Duke Rawdon," as he was called, "of what price he would have his plush-cloth and tabbie a yarde." Duke bade him bring the best of each sort that he could get for money. The fine old fellow, the uncle, smiled, and cried, "I commend you, nephew; winn gold and weare gold!" Duke did both with a will and a grace, just as he played at bowls, handled his rapier, and managed a horse from his throne in the saddle.

Having given good account of his stewardship, Duke went again over the seas, a princely merchant still, whose rising and lying down, whose entry to dinner or supper, and whose joyous toasts to the health of a friend, were always accompanied by a salute from his own trumpeter. He and his cousin Marmaduke entered into partnership at Teneriffe, and kept jolly household there, consuming merrily, but soberly, every year, "eighteen pipes of Canary wines, besides French wine, Renish wine, and

beere that they had brought them from England."

This merry household was scattered by the war which broke out between Cromwell and the Spanish crown,—which latter, Cromwell could not have treated more contemptuously than little Duke did the lustiest Spaniard who crossed him defiantly,—only to have his stomach for fighting lowered.

His life at home, subsequent to his final return, was spent in much travelling about his native country; and this part of the book is rich in traits of the olden time. For the hire of the whole of the stage-coach, with six horses, from Exeter to London, he pays but 12*l*. On each coming morning, before starting afresh, the travellers drank burnt claret in the kitchen of the inn. On no journey was it the custom to set out without a score of mounted friends to escort the wayfarers a stage or so on the road. On one occasion, after he arrived at York, "several citizens that had formerly known his father, who was very well beloved in that citie, sent in wine and cakes to drinke with him, and bid him welcome to towne, a custome they have in that country." In York, he did honour to his father's name, and never rode abroad but with his sister's black running footman on one side of his coach, his own Spanish boy on the other, and a mounted groom, as a guard of honour, behind the vehicle. In some of his journeyings, though he could ride from Paris to Orleans, fifteen stages, in a day, progress by coach was slow enough. It took from Monday morning to Friday night to make a journey from London to Doncaster. As an illustration of Yorkshire hospitality, it is recorded, that at York "he was invited in one weeke to six venison pasties," besides solemn welcomings in noble houses. At Bath, it is thought worthy of record that he saw "the King's Bathe, the Queen's Bathe, the *Crosse Bathe* now called *Queene Katherin's Bathe*; thir is also the *Lepers' Bathe*, where none but lepers and usurous people wash them selves." Miss Strickland tells us that the Cross Bath owed its name to a Cross erected there by Lord Melfort, in memory of some healing done to James the Second's Queen; but here we have the name already given, at a much earlier period. Occasionally Duke traversed the seas, and visited Antwerp, where "100 yeares agon thir marchants' daughters were coronets of gold, as if they had bene princesses; but now Amsterdam haith suckd all the trade from them." Finally, came a literary, hospitable and refined life at Hoddesdon, where Duke died, in 1668, was embalmed and buried.

We have said that he died a bachelor. He did not begin life as if that had been his intention, for "beinge about 12 yeares of age, before he knew what love was, he fell in love with a yonge gentlewoman, the daughter of one Mr. Michael Stanhop, who was much about his owne yeares; he courted hir highly, after his childish way, and did much delight in her company, and she in his." Of love and love-making we have no more till Duke is a thriving man, carrying on business at Southampton, where also was one Mr. Nicholas Pescod,—

"One of the greatest marchants, nott only of Hampton, but of the West country, who was very earnest with him to have married his eldest daughter Mrs. Katherin, with whome he offred him three thousand powndes in redie mony, telling him he had severall gentlemen of good estates suitors for hir, but that he had rather marrye hir to a marchant of good fame, that knew how to gett his livinge and preserve the portion he gave with his daughter, then to marrye hir to one that only knew how to spend itt; and withall shewed him his eldest son, sayinge, 'Doe you see yon pulinge boy

with the white cap on? If he die she will be a brave fortune to you indeed;'" and in order to this did invite him to his howse; and one night the yonge gentlewoman and he were left after supper alone together, where they were almost till midnight, he likinge hir company well enough (beinge a very accomplisht yonge lady), but nott as to marriage; soe things havinge gon soe far as civilly they might, he gave Mr. Pescod many thanks for his civill treatmente, a more especially for the good oppinion he had of him to thinke him worthy of his daughter and soe good a fortune with hir, but, to deale ingeniously with him, he could nott marry hir, for he was engaged to his uncle Sir Marmaduke Rawdon to make another voyage for the Canaries, to call an idle factor of his, who went consuminge his estate, to account, and how longe he should stay thir about that busnesse he could nott tell; which he tooke as an ingeniously honest answer, and soe they parted very freindly. This gentlewoman, after hir father's death, was married into Normandie to a French marquis."

And we hope Madame la Marquise, of whom Duke had the refusal, throve and was happy. Of married happiness, Rawdon had, some years later, a second chance, at York:—

"Whilst he staid in this citie, some freinds did propose a match betwixt him and the eldest daughter of the Lord Langdall, and in order to that, Sir Roger Langley, he and the said lady were chosen to be gossip to the christninge of a child. She was a very discreet, virtuous yonge lady, and he had alwayes a very civil respect for hir, and did now and then visit hir, but nott upon any score of marriage. Att the same time, Sir Thomas Ingram told him he had three neeces, very virtuous yonge ladies, sisters to my Lord Falconbridge, and if he would goe and see them he would goe with him when he pleased; he gave him many thanks for the greate honor he did him, but that he thought he should have occasion to goe abroad againe, and was not as yet resolved to settle him self, soe did nott goe at all, and the trowth is, though he naturally loved the company of women, yett he was alwayes naturally averse to marriage, and some times, dreameinge he was married, haith wept in his sleep very much."

Perhaps his memory was true to some dead love-pledges between him and little Mistress Stanhope, and thence the aversion. To the society of ladies Duke was not at all disinclined; and he was as gallant with them as if he were a jocund wooer. And the charmers in turn gave the little man all encouragement to be a lover. At York he "was soe admird amongst the yonge ladies that on Valentines day, he had notice of fifteene, whosome names I have seene, drew him for thir Valentines, most of which were the daughters of knights, and those that were nott were yonge gentlewomen of very good qualitie." How the little fellow, with so large a heart, withstood it all, and found no place in that heart for a mistress moderately fair, as good as guardian angels are, only beloved and loving only him, we cannot conceive. Cowley longed for such a treasure. But Duke experienced no such longings. He withstood even the merry Madam Dorington, "a most bewtiful lady, and of exelent discourse"; but then, merry as she was, she was "very sicke, being very subject to sound away as she was discoursinge, some thinkinge she was bewitched." Had she been simply bewitching, something might have come perhaps of this love passage.

As it was, Duke died a bachelor. We have looked through his will to note what remembrances he makes of the dear womankind from whom he had the picking and choosing, yet plucked no felicity thence, after all. There are many memorials there to his female friends. To Lady Hewley, the founder of Lady Hewley's Charity, he bequeaths a jewel of gold, carrying a picture of King David offering his heart to God. There is an Elizabeth Templer who is the recipient of Duke's "Orientall emerald ringe,

and in default of it, five pounds." He thinks of Martha Williams, and crowns his various legacies to her with "my gold hatbande of small links to make her bracelets." To Katherine Bowyer he gives cups of pure gold and mother-of-pearl. Other ladies, evidently married women, are set down for various sums to buy mourning. If none of these was of his childish love, perhaps little Mistress Stanhope became Lady Mayoress of York, and that on such ground Duke Rawdon left to the Lady Mayoress for the time being the brave chain of gold which the consort of that great official wears to this day. There is one other lady noted in the will, but we have small hope of finding the young love that had once touched Duke's heart in her, inasmuch as, though indeed the memorial that was to descend to her had often been nearest his lips, it was scarcely appropriate as a remembrance to the lady of one's love. This lady is Jane Crew, and, says the merchant, "I give unto Jane my great gold tooth-pick." This is less romantic than a love passage connected with the life of a grandson of Duke's sister, Mary, from whom, by her marriage with Sir Roger Jaques, Sterne was descended. The young gentleman in question was Duke Rawdon's grand-nephew, a Jaques, and named after Sir Roger. He died in 1672, and left a wounded heart behind him, as this simple extract from the parish register will show:—"Buried in the church of St. Crux, 30th December, 1683, Mrs. Eliz. Dawson, near Mr. Roger Jaques, whom she loved."

As we have said, this volume abounds in social illustrations. Of this we have given some small proof, and might have increased it a hundredfold. Mr. Davies has had a happy subject, and the subject the best of editors in Mr. Davies.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Nancy Wimble, the Gossip; and how she was Cured: a Story of Village Life.* By T. S. Arthur. (Partridge.)—Cedardale, a picturesque village, is the scene of Mistress Nancy Wimble's mischief-making; and the tattle, feuds, characters, and petty interests of the place are painted with truthfulness and force. Mr. Arthur has taken a lowly subject; but he has worked it out with much artistic skill, and in a manner which proves him to have considerable knowledge of human nature. Most ingenious is the way in which he sets the inhabitants of Cedardale at war with each other, turning every man's hand against his brother, every woman's tongue and nails against her sister, and bringing them all to the verge of ruin; when good Mr. Trueman appears on the scene, traces all their squabbles to love of idle gossip, throws oil on the troubled waters, brings about a general shaking of hands, and even defends Nancy Wimble from the vengeance of her neighbours when they have had their eyes opened to the miserable consequences of her scandal-mongering propensities. "I rather think," Mr. Trueman drily observes, when the pacification of the hamlet has been accomplished, "that if there had not been a willingness in Cedardale to hear evil things spoken against neighbours, the Wimbles would soon have found mischief-making a rather dull business." Mr. Arthur's tales may be warmly recommended to clergymen who are selecting new books for their cottagers' libraries.

*The Haunted House.* By Eliza S. Oldham. (Partridge.)—This story of a "haunted house" is indeed a "ghost's bargain." We have no strong leaning to teetotal literature, but the mere fact that the chief purpose of a work of fiction is to "diffuse the principles of total abstinence" would not render us insensible to its literary merits or to any cleverness it might display in upholding the tenets of the spring-pump school of philosophy. Miss Oldham gets slighting words from us, not because she is a teetotaler, but because she has written a feeble story, which is no faithful reflexion of any phase of English life. The framework of the tale



is slight. One Mr. Hopkins, a country doctor, tells his nephew the story of the haunted house, which was once inhabited by a graceless family who were in various fashions swept away by the besom of fermented liquor. Of the story itself we have said enough. Drunkenness is an odious vice, and a vice fortunately becoming every year more rare in the by-paths of respectable society; but if the evil could only be exterminated by such tales as 'The Haunted House,' we are almost inclined to think it would be best to leave it alone. Remedies sometimes are worse than the diseases they attempt to cure.

*Letters from the Crimea, during the Years 1854 and 1855.* (Faithfull.)—Here is another trashy little book, appealing to a benevolent public in the name of Charity, and coming from the printing-press of Miss Faithfull, who seems now to be the recognized publisher of mendicant literature. The writer of the Letters was a young corporal of the 2nd battalion of Rifles, who met a soldier's death in the Crimea. "He was," says the editor, "wounded at the storming of the Redan, and found in Sevastopol, naked and covered with bayonet-wounds." All honour to the dead corporal for his gallant deeds and death! His letters, however, have no claims upon public attention. In respect of temper, information, freshness of observation, and literary power, they are far below the average merit of the hundreds upon hundreds of epistles from common soldiers, which appeared in the newspapers during the continuance of the Russian War. The Preface to the volume expresses a hope that the publication of the Letters, "offered to a generous public," may give the writer's "parents a few pounds to cheer them in their advancing years." Nothing is said about the terms on which Miss Faithfull has consented to co-operate in this charitable undertaking. Dealers who persist in selling their wares and touting for customers in the name of Christian Charity, lay themselves open to unpleasant suspicions.

*An Analysis of the Human Mind.* By Richard Pearson. (Mackintosh.)—The object of this work, made so after the theory was completed, is to explain the human mind in accordance with Scripture. Its subdivisions are Thinking, Feeling, Retention. "The object of thinking is twofold: the first is to take a general survey of the circumstances in which the individual is placed; the second to guide in the execution of every particular enterprise in which he engages." This is not analysis.

*C. Julii Cæsaris Commentarii de Bello Gallico, Libri I.—V.,* by A. K. Isbister, M.A. (Longman), is a well-meant attempt to adapt Cæsar to the capacities of beginners in Latin. For this purpose a few reading lessons are prefixed, consisting of complex sentences, preceded by the simple sentences of which they are composed. The idea is good; but Mr. Isbister is mistaken in thinking that no other preliminary reading-book will be necessary to qualify a boy for reading Cæsar properly. He will require much more practice in construing than is supplied by the small number of lessons here given, excellent as they are, as an introduction to Cæsar. The text has been carefully prepared from the best authorities, and a few various readings are given. The vocabulary at the end gives good explanations of the derivation and meanings of words, with occasional renderings of difficult passages. Great attention has been paid to correctness and convenience in the printing.—Mr. Bradley, whose *Latin Prose Exercises* have in a great measure driven Ellis out of the field, has now prepared *Lessons in Latin Prose: consisting of Rules and Exercises; and forming an easy Introduction to the Writing of continuous Latin Prose*, (Longman), which he is right in considering as a much-needed stepping-stone from short and detached sentences to connected prose writing. The exercises are preceded by rules and observations of great general value, besides being specially preparatory to the exercises; and various aids are supplied at the foot of the page. There are four parts. The first is sufficiently elementary for those who have had some little practice in translating separate English sentences into Latin, the second treats mainly of the subjunctive mood, the third

contains rules and exercises of a varied character, and the fourth includes the more difficult subjects, with a fuller illustration of the dependent question and *oratio obliqua*. We think highly both of the plan and its execution.—This is more than we can say of *Household French: a Practical Introduction to the French Language*, by A. Havet (Simpkin & Co.), which, like all this author's works, is overloaded with miscellaneous matter not always either interesting or useful. It is a fallacy to suppose any one can teach or learn conversation by means of a book only. The endless conversations in this book are intolerably tedious reading, though they might be of some use if actually spoken. Conversation can only be effectually acquired by conversing. We should think it needless to utter such a truism, if we did not so often meet with "French conversational methods on entirely new plans," like the present.—There is nothing very remarkable in *A Grammar of the French Language. First Part. Accidence*, by Henri Van Laun (Trübner).—It contains frequent references to Latin, which is an advantage to those who have learnt Latin, but seems hardly sufficient to warrant the addition of another to the swarms of French grammars already in existence.—*An Easy Introduction to Spanish Conversation*, by M. Velazquez de la Cadena (Trübner), consists of a short grammar, vocabularies, dialogues, letters, and proverbs—all useful enough as a beginning.

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Alison's History of Europe from 1815 to 1852. Re-issue, Vol. 1. 4/ Barlow's Rays from Sun of Righteousness, sm. cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl. Bohn's Illus. Lib. 'Gammer Grethell's Fairy Tales,' cr. 8vo. 3/8 cl. Bohn's Stan. Lib. 'Foster's Essays, Decision of Character,' 30 ed. 5/6 Broad Shadows in Life's Pathway, 8th thousand, 12mo. 5/ cl. Brown's Carnatic Chronology, 4to. 5/ cl. Canton's Treatise on Arcus Senilis, illus. 8vo. 10/6 cl. Charlesworth's Ministering Children, 7th thousand, 12mo. 5/ cl. Churchman's Guide to Faith and Piety, 2nd ed. 12mo. 4/6 cl. Colburn's Enquiry into Nature of Heat, 8vo. 2/ swd. Collins's Sackville Chase, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6 cl. Cooper's Sea Lions, new ed. 12mo. 1/ swd. Country Gentleman, by 'Scrutator,' cr. 8vo. 5/ canvass. Edkin's Chinese Scenes and People, sm. cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl. Esquires' English at Home, 3rd Series, post 8vo. 10/6 cl. First Lessons in Geography, by a Lady, new ed. 12mo. 1/ swd. Florian's Husband, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6 cl. Fox's Skin Diseases of the Human Body, 7th ed. 7/6 cl. Gesenius's Hebrew Grammar, trans. by Conant, new ed. 6/6 cl. Gospel according to St. Matthew, a new translation, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl. Grandjean's Petit Précepteur, 49th ed. 3/ cl. Grant's Adventures of Rob Roy, 12mo. 5/ cl. Horner on Health, 3rd ed. cr. 8vo. 2/ cl. limp. Howe's John Life of, by Rogers, 8vo. 6/ cl. Jacobson's Patrum Apostolicorum, editio quarta, 2 vols. 8vo. 21/ cl. Kirke's Handbook of Physiology, 5th ed. cr. 8vo. 12/6 cl. Lankester's Marian and her Pupils, Story for Girls, 12mo. 2/ cl. Lowndes's Bibliographer's Manual, Part 9, cr. 8vo. 3/6 bds. Millington's Testimony of the Heavens to Holy Writ, imp. 8vo. 21/ Paterson's Breadalbane Succession Case, 12mo. 1/ swd. Port of Honour, by Author of 'Broad Shadows in Life's Pathway,' 5/ Practical Commentary on Gospel of St. Mark, by G. B., 3/6 cl. Railway Lib.: 'Lewell Pastures,' 12mo. 2/ bds. Reed's Shipowner's Handy Book, 12mo. 1/ swd. Routledge's Boy's Annual, 1864, illus. 6/ cl. Run with the Stag-Hounds, 12 coloured plates by Philz, 21/ bds. Russ and Poland in several Letters, 8vo. 1/ swd. 3/6 bds. Secrets of my Office, by a Bill-Broker, post 8vo. 10/6 cl. Shilling Books: 'Leisure Hours,' Cedar Creek, 'sq. 1/ swd.; 2/ cl. Staple's Diary of a London Physician, 12mo. 5/ bds. Taylor's Hymns for Infants, 12mo. new ed. 12mo. 1/6 bds. Tupper's Stephen Langton, cheap ed. 12mo. 3/ bds. Waverley Novels: 'Fair Maid of Perth,' 12mo. 1/ swd. 'Cathart's More about Beagel Life in Egypt,' 12mo. 3/6 cl. Winslow's Obscure Diseases of the Brain, 3rd ed. 8vo. 10/6 cl. Wisdom of our Fathers, Vol. 1 (Selections from Archb. Leighton), 2/6

## JULIUS CÆSAR'S INVASION OF BRITAIN.

Sandford Park, Oxon, Sept. 23, 1863.  
WITH reference to the four passages from Gaul to Britain mentioned by Strabo, I noticed, in the *Athenæum* of Sept. 26, p. 401, Mr. Long's opinion that the northernmost of the four was from the Portus Icius; and I ventured to state my belief that, in forming this opinion, he could not have consulted Strabo's text. I have had my attention directed to the *Reader* of Sept. 19, p. 317, where I find Mr. Long contending that the language of Strabo fully bears out the conclusion he arrived at. It may be well, therefore, to examine the issue he has raised.

The passage in dispute runs thus:—  
"— τοῖς δ' ἀπὸ τῶν περὶ τὸν Πόντον τόπων ἀναγομένοις οὐκ ἀπ' αὐτῶν τῶν ἐκβολῶν ὁ πλοῦς εἶναι, ἀλλὰ ἀπὸ τῶν ὁμοιοῦντων τοῖς Μενάπιοις Μορινῶν· παρ' οἷς ἐστὶ καὶ τὸ Ἴτιον ὃ ἐχρήσατο ναυταδμῷ Καῖσαρ ὁ Σέξος, δαίρων ἐς νῆσον."

I translated it (*Athenæum*, Aug. 15, p. 212), "When people sail from the country near the Rhine, the voyage is not actually from the mouth of the river, but from the country of the Morini, who border on the Menapii, among whom also is the Itium, which the deified Cæsar used as his port

when he passed over to the island"; and I drew the inference that Strabo made a distinction between the "Itium" and "the usual port of transit." Prof. Airy agreed with me, considering "that the emphatic καὶ absolutely distinguishes the Itian from the mercantile port of the Morini mentioned in Strabo's preceding sentence." (*Athenæum*, Sept. 5, p. 302.)

The following is Mr. Long's translation of the passage:—"But those who pass from the parts about the Rhine do not sail from the outlets of that river, but from the country of the Morini, who border on the Menapii; and it is they (the Morini) who possess the Itium which the deified Cæsar used as his ship-station when he crossed to the island." This translation is not very definitely worded, and would admit of being construed so as to support my views on the subject; but Mr. Long fixes the meaning he wishes it to convey by the following criticism:—"The words καὶ τὸ Ἴτιον refer to Μορινῶν, and they tell us the name of the place which is implied in the previous words. They do not, as Mr. Airy supposes, introduce another place to our notice, in addition to a place implied, which has not been named. This use of καὶ, particularly in clauses which begin with a relative, as παρ' οἷς, is common in Greek writers—Thucydides, for instance, and it occurs in Strabo. The purpose of καὶ when it is so used is to mark emphatically some thing or circumstance which follows it, and not a thing or circumstance in addition to one that has been mentioned. If we mis-translate καὶ in this passage by the word 'also,' we shall have two ports mentioned instead of one." (*Reader*, Sept. 19, p. 317.) That in such case we shall have two ports referred to is certain, and the question raised is whether Strabo did or did not intend to refer to two.

If the piece of criticism I have put in italics were generally admitted, it would be decisive; and if it were the opinion of some independent scholar, I should give it such consideration as it might be fairly entitled to, but the mere dictum of a controversialist carries with it no weight. Assertions of this kind are easily made, and are just as easily denied. The point at issue must be settled by an appeal to the judgment of scholars; and I know no better way of ascertaining what that judgment is likely to be than by inquiring what is the construction that has hitherto been put on the passage in question.

Casaubon's edition of Strabo, published in 1587, contained a Latin version by Xylander, which has been often reprinted, and has generally been considered one of authority. It thus renders the disputed passage:—"Qui à Rheni portibus trajiciunt, in non ex ipso solvant ostio, sed à Morinis Menapiorum conterminis, apud quos est etiam Itium, quo navali usus est D. Cæsar, in eam transmittens insulam."

Siebenkes revised (*emendavit*) this Latin version for his edition of Strabo (Leipzig, 1796), but he made no alteration in the passage we are now concerned with—a proof that in his opinion it correctly gave the meaning of the Greek text.

Coray's version (Paris, 1809) is too loose to be of much service in any question of nice criticism, and his translation of the passage, like that of Mr. Long's, is wide enough to cover both the meanings attributed to it:—"Cependant ceux qui partent du premier de ces endroits s'embarquent non pas précisément aux embouchures du Rhin, mais dans le pays des Morini, qui confinent aux Menapii, et chez lesquels on trouve le port Itius."

The version of Groskurd (Berlin, 1831)—the most careful and conscientious translation of Strabo that has yet appeared—is more definite:—"Aber die aus den Orten um den Rhenos übersetzenden machen die Fahrt nicht von den Mündung selbst, sondern von den mit den Menapiern benachbarten Morinen, wo auch der Hafen Ition ist, dessen sich Cæsar der Göttliche als Flottenstandes bediente als er nach der Insel übersetzte."

Thus of the three principal authorities one is neutral, and the other two construe the passage as I apprehend most other scholars would construe it, and as I believe Mr. Long would have construed it, if he had not committed himself to a statement which can only be supported by doing violence to Strabo's language.



I would make one more observation before I conclude. We find in the 'Itinerary' that the *iters* which run along Agrippa's highway terminate at Boulogne; and Strabo tells us that this highway was carried "to the ocean and the Belloaci and the Ambiani" (Geogr. IV.). If the original terminus were Boulogne, Boulogne must have been the "Portus Britannicus" when Strabo wrote, and, therefore, must have been the one he refers to as the most northerly of the four ports. But according to Mr. Long the northernmost port was the Portus Icius—*ergo*, the Portus Icius was Boulogne. Will Mr. Long accept this conclusion?—and if not, how will he escape from it?

EDWIN GUEST.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich, Sept. 29, 1863.

I do not wish to re-open any question in this discussion, but simply to respond to the invitation of my friend Dr. Guest, who suggests (*Athenæum*, No. 1874) the advantage of my expressing my opinions on some points with greater precision than he understands to have yet been given to them.

1. On the possible change of the tidal hours in the Channel.—In my original paper in the *Archæologia* I had fully taken into account all the suggested causes of suspected change, except the gaining of the marshes of the Thames, which I still put aside as of little or no moment, because the current of the Thames is, as I may say, almost beyond the tidal system of the Channel; and because I conceive that, in estimating the quantity of water thrown up the Thames at every tide, the contraction of tidal surface by the marsh embankments may probably be balanced by the case of the flow of water in the deepened channels. And I had expressed as my opinion, "the course of the tides from Beachy Head to Dover will depend on the great tides of the Atlantic and the North Sea, and will not be sensibly affected by any petty changes at the east end of Kent." Under the term *petty changes* I included such has had been mentioned, of which one was an advance of Dungeness; and under the term *sensibly affected*, I meant a small fraction of an hour. Although an opinion on the actual amount of changes must be exceedingly vague, I will venture to state that I should be very much surprised to hear that the change of time amounted to ten minutes; and that, if there be any sensible change, I cannot conjecture in which direction it is likely to be. The only change in the form of ground which I think likely to alter the time of tides, is a diminution of the depth of the western part of the Channel, but I have no reason to think that the depth of the Channel has altered.

2. On the interpretation of the language of Cæsar as to sailing from his anchorage at the ninth hour.—I understand clearly that the ninth hour defines the termination of his waiting at anchor. The word "interim" seems to show that the instructions to the officers were given in the period which closed at the ninth hour.

3. On the possible speed of Cæsar's ships with the wind nearly abeam.—Our contemporary information on the state of navigation in Cæsar's time is very meagre; but we have ample information on that which prevailed from the reign of Augustus to the reign of Nero, and it is probable that in the time of Cæsar it was generally the same. In the *Athenæum* of September 10, 1859, I have examined the nautical expressions of Virgil, and I have shown that, in all matters of difficult seamanship, the vessels were handled just as they are in the present day. In the late Mr. James Smith's 'Essay on the Voyage of St. Paul,' it is shown that the ship was managed just as ships are managed in the Mediterranean now. And Mr. Smith has collected instances from which it appears that, in voyages of several days' length, the average speed was from six to eight Roman miles per hour. These instances (especially those of Virgil) prove, not only that the management of the ships was similar, but also that the general build of the ships (especially in the proportion of length to breadth) must have been similar to those of the present day. In modern navigation a ship sails extremely well with the wind abeam, not quite so fast as with the wind astern, but nearly as fast (the direction of greatest

speed being usually with the wind on the quarter). I believe that the same may be said of Cæsar's ships; and that six miles per hour is a fair speed for the occasion to which Dr. Guest refers.

G. B. AIRY.

#### PASSAGES IN THE LIFE OF DE VIGNY.

Paris, September, 1863.

THE eccentricity of the English may be, as our allies insist, more ridiculous than that of any other people on the face of the earth, not excepting the Annamites, but it is not quite so unpleasant as that which may be seen here or hereabouts occasionally. The French are ingenious contrivers of all the fun of the fair. They are not laced in Puritanic stays. English ladies, passing along fair-stalls, are forced to raise their fans and turn aside occasionally. But have any of them seen that which was lately the most popular show at St.-Cloud, viz., a live guinea-pig worshipping at the foot of the cross, for sous? The devout guinea-pig ought to have had his salary raised, or have insisted upon a double supply of vegetables—as a reward for the profitable holiness of his life. To the crowds of people who came to watch the pig at his devotions, there was nothing revolting in the exhibition. It did not appear to them to be a disgraceful travesty, for which the manager should have been soundly whipped.

I suppose we are a thin-skinned, fastidious, mawkish race, who will not have the smallest scene from Holy Writ thrust upon the stage, and who are not fond of religion that has a business-like air. If any reader of these lines should feel inclined to see the funeral service carried on with neatness and despatch, to watch a machine reading prayers at the mouth of a long gaping grave where the poor are buried, (their coffins being packed, as they arrive, just as a luggage-van is loaded,) let them spend some morning at the *fosse commune* of Père-la-Chaise. They will watch the officiating priest issuing from his box from time to time, to consign more dust to dust, and possibly witness the suggestive picture that was presented to a close observer a few mornings ago. There was a lull in the business, during which the priest rallied some of the officials at hand, asking them when they were going to have their breakfast, and what they would eat. And then the jocund waiter at the gates of death entered his little box hard by, and was seen a few minutes afterwards kindling a fire to warm his breakfast, with the old wooden crosses which he was breaking up!

It was not this placid and business-like gentleman who warms his coffee with the broken crosses of up-rooted graves, I hope, who read the burial service at Montmartre over the dust of Count Alfred de Vigny.

Count Alfred de Vigny was a presence in French literature which this literature could ill afford to lose just now. A sound scholar, a man of high spirit and unimpeachable character; he held the place he made in his country's literature with modest pride—content among his books. He was a man who, as it was happily said, never put a cockade on his muse. Antoine Deschamps wrote of him—

Comme on fait aujourd'hui, toi tu ne voudrais pas  
Restituer ta lyre aux choses d'ici bas;  
Tu l'estimes trop sainte, et, méprisant la ruse,  
Tu n'attachas jamais de cocarde à ta muse.

—Alfred de Vigny, whose death you announced last week, was brought up to the sound of arms, and with stories of the deeds of Louis the Fifteenth's soldiers for the enchantment of his cradle. It is said that a ball extracted from one of his father's wounds was the plaything in which he delighted. His mother was the grand-daughter of Admiral de Beraudin, and the cousin of the Baron de Bougainville, so that on both sides of his house he belonged to the old aristocracy, and inherited their better qualities. He was brought up full of martial ideas; his whole nature was attuned to the roll of the drum, and no arguments would keep him out of the army. He appears to have greatly distinguished himself at school, and to have spent his nights over his studies, "gathering" as he expressed it, "in the beloved silence of the night." He declined to believe in the necessity for much sleep. At twelve years of age he was "a prodigy of learn-

ing." He was a delicate boy, and his health suffered under the severity of his studies. But above all his love for study rose his passion for arms. The doings of Napoleon, which vibrated through France while he was at school, kindled in him the martial ardour that belonged to his race. The victories of the first soldier in Europe, were celebrated at his school by repeated holidays. M. de Vigny has described himself at the downfall of the Empire. "War," he says, "was erect in the schools: the drum drowned the voices of the professors to my ears, and the mysterious voice of books spoke to us a cold pedantic language. Logarithms and tropes were only steps to reach the Star of the Legion of Honour, to children the most beautiful star of the heavens." The young student became both soldier and poet, but his poetic power was to him a trifle when compared with his military genius. When his mother saw his first poem, she asked him whether it was true she was to have a poet for a son, some day. "I, a poet," he answered, "No, I shall be a red lancer!"

He was in his sixteenth year when France was stung to the heart by the entrance of the allies into Paris. He fled to the fight, from school, and was in the thickest of it. The Bourbons, however, came back with the Russians and the Cossacks, and the Bourbons created *red companies*, which were cradles for officers, and in which every soldier had the rank of a lieutenant of cavalry. A military career was open to the young Count, and he entered the Gendarmes of the King's Guard. He was very young, very slight for his age, and had the smooth, delicate face of a woman. He was joked by his companions in arms on his feminine appearance, but his spirit was equal to his position, and he would probably have been a show-soldier, had not the sudden return of Napoleon from Elba put these red companies of young aristocrats to the rout. De Vigny was suffering from a fall from his horse, when he was told that his fellow-soldiers were preparing to escort their King to the frontiers. The young soldier would listen neither to relatives nor doctors; he would go to his duty—and he went. M. de Mircourt has described the retreat of Louis the Eighteenth to the frontiers:—"The escort set out, surrounding the King's carriage. The history of this flight to Ghent is well known. Behind a troop of delicate young men, and of old men, three-quarters of a league distant, marched the Imperial Guard, by whom the King's soldiers expected to be crushed every minute. But the Guard had orders only to watch the retreating group. The phalanx of moustached old grumblers was not to attack Louis the Eighteenth, but merely to see that he quitted French territory. The royal escort, in spite of the enemy that was treading on its heels, did not advance rapidly. The weather was bad; a deluge of rain fell, and the young soldiers of the escort were not inured to fatigue or privations. Alfred found his cavalry boots filled with water, and his continual soaking did not help to complete the cure of his broken leg. He suffered hunger also, for in this sad journey from Paris to the Belgian frontier meals were neither frequent nor good. However, he was one of the most courageous of the party. Many of his companions murmured complaints. A few, beaten by fatigue, fell back, overcome by sleep and exhaustion. During a brief halt, one of the escort lay down to snatch some sleep under a tree, having tied up his horse. He slept an hour. 'Well,' he said, when he awoke, to the soldiers who were grouped about him, 'when are we going on?' His companions were already far ahead, and the poor boy was in the midst of the Imperial Guard, who were halting in their turn, and the officers strolling, enjoying their cigars. They pinched the cheek of the little King's gendarme, and said: 'You are our prisoner, my fine fellow. Come, be good, and go back to your mamma.' The King continued his journey with the rest of his escort. Passing through Abbeville, the city of Picardy that is proud of her Gothic church and of her manufactures, Alfred, wanting some repair to his helmet, stopped before a hatter's shop. 'What a pretty boy!' the woman at the door exclaimed; 'I am sure these poor children are dying of hunger.' And she disappeared, to return

with a large slice of bread and butter. 'Wouldn't you like that, my little friend?' she said to the boy-gendarme. 'Why, madame, with great pleasure, the gendarme answered, devouring the dainty with his eyes. He put on his mended helmet, seized the bread-and-butter, took a bite at it, gave a thankful look at the hatter's wife, spurred his horse, and galloped to his place, to finish his prize.

"When De Vigny, with many of his companions, left the fugitive King at the frontiers, he was ordered to Amiens, where he remained during the Hundred Days. All who had accompanied Louis the Eighteenth were forbidden to re-enter Paris. A severe law banished them thirty leagues from the capital."

De Vigny afterwards entered the Royal Foot Guards, and spent much time in garrison-duty at Vincennes and Courbevoie, filling up his leisure with study and composition. He had written two poems ('La Dryade' and 'Syméon') at the age of sixteen; and as his mind ripened he threw off a great quantity of fugitive pieces, of a severe classical style. De Vigny had a serious, devotional mind. He said that he almost knew the Bible by heart: "This book and I were so inseparable that on the longest marches it followed me always." The poems which made De Vigny's fame are inspired from this source—the 'Deluge,' 'Moïse,' 'Eloa.' M. de Mirecourt, in his bombastic way, says that Alfred de Vigny wrote the latter poem with a quill fallen from the wing of an archangel. If authors are inspired by the quills they use, the magpies of La Belle France must be naked by this time.

De Vigny loved his sword better than his pen. He wrote only to forget that the former was idle in its scabbard. Thirsting for active duties, he obtained leave to exchange into a line regiment that he might march over the Pyrenees with the battalions that were going to fight the Spaniards. But De Vigny was unfortunate. The Duke of Angoulême left the count's regiment in the Pyrenees to form part of the corps of reserve. It was here, in the mountains, with his sword hanging idly by his desk, he wrote his romance of 'Cinq Mars'—the work by which he is best known in Europe. Liberties are taken with history; but it is a serious work, written after long study, and where tricks are played in it with history, they are deliberately played by a man who is an artist with his materials at his command. 'Cinq Mars' had a great success; and I expect it was this success, and the peaceable aspect of Europe that determined De Vigny to lay down his sword, marry, and woo the pleasures of a student's life. It should be observed that De Vigny, who was a Legitimist by birth and instinct, was a Bonapartist as a soldier. He adored the great general who had hurled back the armies of Europe, and carved out thrones with the sword of Austerlitz; yet he would have fought for the Bourbons only.

De Vigny, like Lamartine, married an English lady of good family. If I were to imitate the true Parisian *chroniqueur*, I should make it my business to know how the poet appeared in his slippers. Was he happy with the object of his choice? Was he amiable, witty, liberal? How were his rooms in the Faubourg St.-Honoré (where he lived and died) furnished and decorated? The Paris gossip, who has a column or two of chit-chat to fill up, does not stick at trifles. He will borrow the inventory of a dead celebrity's household, and turn it ruthlessly into "lines." It suffices for the more modest appetite of the British reader that I should call to mind the admirable reserve with which Alfred de Vigny kept himself aloof from the contamination of party-politics. No Government commanded his pen. He declined to put his muse in livery. He produced slowly, and after much thought. His works are not many, but they are sound, and will be remembered when the literary cobblers of the present hour—the dressers of impure fiction—the dealers in scandal, and the Belmontets and De la Guéronnières, shall be no more remembered than the footmen who hold on behind the Third Napoleon's carriage. De Vigny will rank with Lamartine, and Hugo shall not be ashamed of his company. Their minds, when dealing with worldly subjects, were unlike; but there is in the complexion of their

verse a tint that runs from one into the other. They were of the romantic army, and the generals of it, against whom the fight was in vain. They were the imperial marshals of a new era of French literature. It was on the stage that the chief battles were fought and won. Alfred de Vigny took his 'Othello' to the Théâtre Français, where it was played with magnificent dresses, &c., to the disgust of the authors who called themselves classic—as Étienne and Andrieux. Shakespeare's manner of disposing of Desdemona was especially repugnant to these classical disturbers of the piece, who received 'Othello' with cries of "Down with the pillow! It is horrible!" They were for the classic dagger or bowl. Then there was the handkerchief. The mention of this sent some of the snuffy old classics into fits. Yet the 'Othello' of Shakespeare as rendered by De Vigny had a run. People would admire it, and be interested in it, in spite of the bad temper of the Étienne and the Andrieux. De Vigny had other stage successes, as others of his school have had since; and where are the classics now?

In the midst of literary activities, De Vigny once or twice touched upon political affairs—and when Charles the Tenth was driven from France, was ready to defend his cause; but he could not be enticed into the party conflicts. He said to a friend, when the King had fled and his cause was given up as hopeless, "Make yourselves into a republic. At any rate we shall see what it is like." He was ready to try the democratic system, but not Louis Philippe, and the bourgeoisie, and the worship of the golden calf. Alfred de Vigny had great successes on the stage. In 1831 he produced *La Maréchale d'Ancre*, and in the following year a little comedy called *Quitte pour la Peur*, then in 1835 *Chatterton*. This piece had a great success, mainly owing to its political complexion. In it the dramatist shows brutal selfishness and low money-grubbing crushing genius. It was accepted as a true picture of the reign of the Citizen King. The *Journal des Débats* discovered the reason for stopping this dramatic demonstration against the House of Orleans. It was said to be the "Apotheosis of the Suicide"; and was therefore to be condemned. But the public thought otherwise. They agreed with the author in condemning the ignoble money-grubbers, and they applauded him to the echo. I must add an incident connected with this last stage success of Alfred de Vigny. While the Citizen King's deputies were thundering at the poor piece from the tribune, M. de Maillé de La Tour-Landry drew a moral of his own from the popular piece playing at the Comédie Française. He wrote "I have just seen 'Chatterton.' Well, M. de Vigny is right. When a poet appears, at least a year's bread should be secured to him, in order to afford him the time to try his strength, to exhibit it, and to win public suffrages. I have just left my notary. I have instituted for this purpose a prize of fifteen hundred francs, which will be awarded by the Academy." And now the Academy distributes the La Tour-Landry prize every other year; so that every two years a new poet has bread for at least twelve months!

Turning his back on the stage, De Vigny wrote his *Servitude et Grandeur Militaire*; three charming episodes well knit together—"three diamonds in a ring of gold." And then the single-minded author, who had kept himself free from the soil of politics, a literary man without a cockade, devoted his pen to the vindication of the just rights of his craft. Mdlle. Ledaine, daughter of the author of 'Le Philosophe sans le savoir,' came to him blind and in great distress. The Government of July had reduced her pension of sixteen hundred francs to nine hundred. De Vigny took up the cudgels for her. He wrote a pamphlet on 'Literary Property,' addressed to the Deputies of the Chamber—in which he not only set forth the lady's claims, but attacked the general question. He maintained that literary property should be hereditary and perpetual, like other property. If it be for the good of the nation that a work should cease to be copyright, let the nation buy it. This, he held, was right and justice. He was called before a committee of the chamber, and was roughly treated as a socialist. Then the discussion of the law came on; De Vigny felt an arm thrust under his, he turned

round and beheld his friend Balzac. They were alone there to support the question of copyright. These two friends met for the last time at the grave of Charles Nodier.

M. de Vigny took the chair of Étienne in the French Academy, and was elected by a most flattering majority. His speech made on his reception by the learned body, is said to have been admirable, but not a word did it contain on Louis Philippe. The poet said the King might be satisfied with his majority in the two chambers without his suffrage. Count Molé replied, with evident bad temper, and the new Academician declined to be introduced to the King. There is little or nothing more to add to the simple story of Alfred de Vigny's life. During the last two years he had been suffering under a most painful disease, which ultimately carried him off. He is a loss to his country; for unhappily there are not many men devoted to letters in this hard city of pleasure who can show "the white flower of a blameless life," which De Vigny carried to his grave. He was a high-minded gentleman, an intrepid soldier, and an author who has added something that will live to the literature the rights of which he maintained at every opportunity.

B. J.

## OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE publishing season puts forth its leaves as those of autumn are falling, and signs of the approaching good time crowd upon us, of which we can only indicate, this week, a part. We take the houses from which we gather note of preparation in their alphabetical order, and thereupon report that Messrs. Allen & Co. have now in the press a work illustrative of Social Life in Munich, by Edward Wilberforce,—another illustrative of German Life generally, by Mr. Mayhew,—a third a record of Travel and Explorations in the Ionian Islands, by Prof. Ansted,—a fourth of Travels in South America and Mexico; and, besides other works addressing themselves to various classes of readers, "Their Majesties' Servants," a History of the English Stage, Actors, Authors, and Audiences, by Dr. Doran. The last-named work will, we believe, be the first to appear—in the beginning of November.

Mr. Bentley's house will be rich in works of fiction. First on the list is a new novel by Dumas, 'Emma Lyons,' to be published in this country, three months before it will appear in France. If this be Nelson's *Emma* we may expect a curious book. The author of 'East Lynne' will contribute a "new novel"; Andersen will be present in his 'Ice Maiden,' illustrated,—and 'The Heiress and her Lovers' is promised from Georgina Lady Chatterton. Capt. Knight's 'Pedestrian Journey through Cashmere and Thibet' will give experiences of travel. Lady Hornby comes forth with 'Constantinople during the Crimean War';—and Rose Greenhow with details of her Imprisonment during the First Year of Abolition Rule in Washington. Some works of minor interest are named, but we will not pass over a quarto edition of the 'Ingoldeby Legends,' illustrated by George Cruikshank, Leech, and Tenniel.

Through Messrs. Chapman & Hall the public will have a Life of General Wolfe, by Mr. Wright,—and of Sterne, by Mr. Fitzgerald,—'Rachel Ray,' by A. Trollope,—and 'Luttrell of Arran,' a serial tale, by C. Lever;—'Sport in Norway,' by M. Barnard,—'Through Macedonia,' by Mary Walker,—a third series of 'The English at Home,' by Esquiros,—and new editions of Browning's and Taylor's Poetical Works, and of Dyce's Shakespeare—which last is announced as presenting "a text very materially altered and amended from beginning to end."

Mr. Heywood, of Manchester, announces a Reference Shakespeare, under the editorship of Mr. Marsh, who has taken "the plan of a reference Bible for his guide."

In works of fiction Messrs. Hurst & Blackett will immediately put forth 'Queen Mab,' by Julia Kavanagh,—'Florian's Husband,'—and 'The Browns and the Smiths.'

Preparing for publication, more or less on this side Christmas, Messrs. Longman have, in biographies, the Life of Robert Stephenson, by Mr. J. C.



Jeaffreson and Mr. W. Pole,—of Sir John Eliot, by Mr. J. Forster,—of Father Mathew, by Mr. Maguire, M.P.,—and of Theodore Parker, by John Weiss. "Nearly ready" are the 7th and 8th volumes of Mr. Froude's History of England, containing the reign of Elizabeth. Mr. Justice Keogh is the author of a promised History of Ireland from the Union. Under the head of "Mrs. Francis A. Kemble's Plays" are announced an English Tragedy, and translations of Schiller's 'Mary Stuart,' and Dumas' 'Mademoiselle de Belle Isle.' 'From Matter to Spirit' belongs to the literature of spiritualism; but perhaps the most important work in this list is that of which James Doyle is at once the author and illustrator, a Chronicle of England from B.C. 55 to A.D. 1485. Mr. Doyle's illustrations will exceed fourscore.

From the Messrs. Low we are to expect, among other works, 'Walks and Wanderings of a Farmer, from John o' Groat's to Land's End,' by Elihu Burritt,—'The Great Schools of England,' by Howard Staunton,—the 'Life and Correspondence of Dr. Lyman Beecher,'—'Staunton Grange, or Life at a Private Tutor's,' by the Rev. C. J. Atkinson,—and a book of books for young people, among others, the 'Book of Blockheads.'

The Count de Montalembert, Charles Reed, Esq., and John Leighton, Esq., have been added to the National Shakespeare Committee during the past week. In a cordial letter, M. Montalembert, besides sympathy with the movement to honour the Poet's memory, expresses a strong wish to assist the Committee in carrying out their undertaking. Intimations having been received from Dublin, Glasgow, and other most important cities, that their inhabitants desire to help the cause, steps are being taken to establish in various parts of the kingdom local committees in aid of the Committee sitting in Pall Mall.

On Tuesday last, under the presidency of the Rev. Canon Miller, a working men's meeting was held in the Philosophical Institution, Birmingham, for the purpose of considering the project of the National Shakespeare Committee. After discussion, it was resolved: "That it is desirable the working men of Birmingham should co-operate with the London Committee for the purpose of erecting a national monument in commemoration of the 300th birthday of Shakespeare; and that this Meeting pledges itself to assist in raising subscriptions for that purpose." A local committee was then appointed to act upon the resolution.

In the *Athenæum* No. 1054, when recording the early and lamented death of Mr. H. Lonsdale Elmes, full justice was rendered to him as the designer of St. George's Hall, Liverpool. In our notice last week of the late Prof. Cockerell, Mr. Elmes came in for less than his due measure of justice. Both these artists were engaged on this noble building. Mr. Elmes completed the whole of the exterior of the edifice. He would have done the same with the interior but for his death. With the exception of the Central Hall and the small Concert-Room, the interior was completed by the surveyor of the corporation. Mr. Cockerell's portion of the labour, on which he was engaged during three years, consisted in "completing the finishings of the portions of the interior already mentioned, and in arranging the approaches (since removed) to the exterior of the building." Mr. H. Wordley, chief architectural assistant to the late Mr. Elmes, and to that gentleman's successors, has kindly communicated to us the above account of the division of labour and honour in this matter. Another Correspondent, Mr. Thomas Francis, states:—"The only part assigned to Mr. Cockerell was the grouping of the allegorical figures on the pediment over the principal entrance, for which my old friend and schoolfellow, Mr. Elmes, told me, at the time, Mr. Cockerell was to receive 5,000*l.*" The *Liverpool Courier* concludes a notice of the two artists by saying: "The drawings of Mr. Elmes, so far as they were found finished after his decease, were not so elaborate as those afterwards prepared by Cockerell, and the present beauty of St. George's Hall, exterior and interior, is attributable to the united genius of these two talented architects. Cockerell was a warm admirer of Mr. Elmes, and

when the wife and child of the latter were bereaved by his early death of their means of support, the learned professor set on foot a subscription for their relief."

Mr. Benjamin Travers, the oculist, used to attribute a good share of his well-earned income to the closely-printed double-columned editions of books which used to vex the human eye in his days. Warning was given, with the usual results. A new danger to vision followed, when reading was indulged in by travellers on the railways. Admonition was soon raised against it, but it was unheeded. The consequent evil has been great, and medical men in England and on the Continent are striving to counteract it. One especially, Dr. Legendre de Saule states that the difficulty to which the eye is put by the shaking of the vehicle, often induces a slight congestion of the retina, and that a persistence in the habit may bring on congestion of the brain.

An old Harrovian has gone to his rest this week, in the person of the Rev. Dr. Faber, once vicar of Elton, and, since his joining the Church of Rome, Superior of the Oratorians in London. Dr. Faber published some poems, of moderate merit, a few years ago; but in literature, confined himself chiefly to that of his profession. His health, at last, was not good, and it was probably rendered worse by the way in which the Captain of Westminster School was rapidly converted into a Roman Catholic, at the Oratory, and was recommended to conceal the fact from his masters. At all events, Dr. Faber has passed away soon after the late revelations in that unhappy matter.

An atlas containing twenty maps, for little more than half as many pence, is a matter to be noted. The maps, published by Heywood, of Manchester, are clearly drawn and legible as to names; we could hardly say more for it.

Messrs. Bacon have put forth an excellent Chart of Charleston, its harbour, islands and forts; by light of which the course of the present bombardment may be readily understood. We regret to see that in the literature of his adversaries, Beauregard, the defender of the place, is spoken of as "a mongrel Frenchman." Generally, brave men are respected by the brave.

The floating isle that rose from out the sea gave some work to the poetings some five and thirty years ago. The English flag was raised upon it, but the Mediterranean island sank, and so did the poetry. Neither have risen again, but more people have been looking after the island than the verses, and the former has been discovered in the guise of a dangerous shoal, with only fifteen feet of water over it, and in the very highway of navigation, off the coast of Sicily! Henceforth, the anxiety of mariners will be dispelled: forewarned is forearmed. The once floating verses have gone ten fathoms deep, and nobody even looks for them.

Mr. Bentley's explanatory letter as to the second title he gave to 'Andrew Deverel,' without the author's consent, has elicited the following from Mr. Beach, for which he asks insertion as a matter of "fair play":—

"September 29, 1863.

"Mr. Bentley coolly admits that I had nothing to do with the misleading or sub-title to 'Andrew Deverel,' but says that I might 'have requested the withdrawal of the misnomer' on seeing the work advertised. He advertised the work as the 'Adventures of Andrew Deverel in New Guinea, California, and the Spanish Main,' and to such a title I could make no reasonable objection, especially after agreeing that he should give it any title he pleased. . . . After agreeing that my name should appear as the author, Mr. Bentley wished to put my work before the public anonymously, for a reason that all will understand. A day or two before the work was to be out, I had to show his written promise that it should appear in my name to compel him to place my name on the title-page, already printed without it.—Yours, &c., CHARLES BEACH."

The introduction of new and the cessation of old social customs are worthy of passing notice. Among the former may be recorded a wedding which took place last week, at which the bride, a young lady of "quality," as Chesterfield would have described

her, walked to and from the altar unveiled, and without attendant bridesmaids. This had precedent is not likely, we think, to find followers.

New railroads are rooting up old landmarks. The one on the western road near Shepherd's Bush has recently swept away a group of fine old trees, beneath which Fielding often sat when he had his abiding place in the cottage hard by.

Ozone is still a mysterious agent. If we do not yet actually comprehend the fullness of its agency, Mr. W. C. Barker has, after eight years' study, discovered something of its whereabouts. Wind, which has recently come over the sea, he tells us, is almost invariably heavily charged with ozone; while land breezes bring but little of it on their breath.

Count Walewski, who signally failed as a playwright, is about to appear as an historian. The Count is engaged, it is said, on a 'History of Poland,' his native country, which, probably, the Duc de Morny, with his well-known Russian proclivities, would not be indisposed to review.

A new *Prestitigiteur*, or, in plain English, "quick-fingered man," commenced a season at the Princess's Theatre, on Monday. His name is Hermann, and he is celebrated both on the European and American Continents. His tricks are of the simple kind, like Herr Frikell's, in which the manipulation is of more account than the apparatus. There is no arrangement attempted, to impart an importance to them as a whole which scarcely belongs to them singly, but they are left to speak for themselves in their bare simplicity; and though the sleight-of-hand exhibited is evidently the most skilful, eluding the eye by the neatness and dexterity of the movement, yet the result is of too trifling a character to excite much surprise. One trick entirely failed, in consequence of a mistake.

## SCIENCE

### BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

#### SECTION A.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

WEDNESDAY.

'On a Free Air Barometer and Thermometer,' devised by the Abbé Jeannon, exhibited and explained by the Abbé MOIGNO.—It consisted of a syphon of about the bore of the tube of a maximum thermometer, one branch of the syphon open to the air, the other branch furnished with two bulbs, one at top for air, the other near the bend at the bottom full of mercury, with a little glycerine oil, or other fluid not capable of acting on or absorbing the air of the upper bulb, floating on the surface of the mercury. The two bulbs are so proportioned in capacity that the changes of the volume of the air in the upper bulb by changes of temperature are exactly compensated by the increased pressure of the mercury by the same cause, so that as far as temperature is concerned the surface of the mercury or glycerine between the bulbs shall remain perfectly fixed or unaffected. The branch then between the bulbs becomes a simple sympiesometer or pressure-barometer, while the open straight branch becomes a very sensitive thermometer.

'On a Metallic or Holosteric Barometer,' constructed by M. Naudet, exhibited and explained by the Abbé MOIGNO.—These were two very beautifully-constructed aneroids: the larger as actually used in the French Imperial navy; the smaller one, of pocket dimensions, with English graduations; the cost but 30*s.*

'On a New Micrometer,' by M. H. Soliel, exhibited and explained by the Abbé MOIGNO.—This consisted of two Ramsden's eye-pieces, one fixed near the object or image to be measured, the other movable to suit the vision of the observer, with a ruled glass micrometer plate placed between them. The magnifying power of this eye-piece being ascertained by a comparison of the object as seen directly, with the same object as seen through the micrometer, it then became applicable to the telescope, the microscope, and even to goniometry by a certain adjustment, and having the plate to which the objective eye-piece was attached graduated on its circumference.



'On Specimens of Telegraphic Fac-similes, produced by Cassell's method,' exhibited and explained by the ABBÉ MOIGNO.—Cassell's Method adopts Mr. Bakewell's principle, but causing the two cylinders to move at the two stations synchronously by mechanical means contrived by himself. The copies exhibited by the Abbé were exact fac-similes of the originals, some being pictures, some pieces of music, and some written.

'On Galvanic Copper and its Applications,' by M. OUDRY, communicated by the ABBÉ MOIGNO.—The Abbé commenced by complaining that the ironwork in England which was exposed to the weather and in public buildings was too often sadly neglected and allowed to decay. In Paris they either gilded or otherwise protected such ironwork. M. Oudry having been commanded by the Emperor to endeavour to protect some of the public monuments of France and *chefs-d'œuvre* of Art by the electro-plating process, found insurmountable difficulties in depositing a uniform and brilliant coat of copper on iron, either malleable or cast; but having succeeded by mechanical means in reducing electrolyte plates of copper to a completely impalpable powder, he used this as a paint, with a medium the basis of which was benzoin instead of linseed oil or any of the oils used with ordinary paints. He had completely succeeded in giving a surface of a very durable character and of a brilliant, bronzed appearance to iron, plaster, and other objects which it was desirable to protect with this substance. The Abbé exhibited several statuettes and busts in plaster covered with it, which had all the appearance of ancient bronzes. We understood that it was by the aid of a steam-hammer that the thin plates of copper deposited by the electrolyte process were reduced to the very impalpable powder of copper exhibited by the Abbé Moigno.

'On Photo-microscopic Stones,' executed by M. DAGRON, exhibited and explained by the ABBÉ MOIGNO.—Sir David Brewster had been the person to suggest the possibility and mode of producing those very interesting and curious works of Art by which in the small compass of a stone capable of being set in a ring and worn on a lady's finger, when the stone was looked through at strong light the most interesting groups taken by microscopic photography could be distinctly seen. The Abbé exhibited several very beautiful specimens of this new art executed by M. Dagron.

'On a certain Class of Mathematical Symbols,' by Mr. W. H. RUSSELL.—In general a mathematical symbol, acting on a function of a variable, gives rise to another function of that variable. But there are certain symbols which produce by their action a function altogether independent of that variable. Such is the symbol employed by Cauley in his investigations respecting the residual calculus. In this paper the attention of the Section was drawn to a class of symbols important in the solution of non-linear differential equations with one variable.

'On a New Electrometer,' by Prof. W. THOMSON, exhibited and explained by Mr. F. JENKIN.—Hitherto most electrometers have been mere electroscopes, indicating, but not measuring, differences of electrical potential. Prof. Thomson had now produced a measuring instrument fulfilling all the requisite conditions of portability, constancy and delicacy. Some such instrument will soon be as generally in use for all meteorological observations as barometers now are. The principle of the instrument was explained, and it was shown that in practice the observations could be made by any person accustomed to the usual meteorological instruments. By the use of this instrument it is anticipated that in the balloon ascents contemplated in the next year much valuable information as to the electrical condition of the atmosphere will be obtained.

One of the Secretaries of the Section explained that the paper of the President of the Section, Prof. RANKINE, which was the only one now remaining on the list, could not be given, as the author was not present; but that he had stated that this was of less consequence, as it was merely the mathematical proofs of a paper, the practical details of which were given in the Mechanical Section, G.; and the title of this paper appearing

among the proceedings of this Section would enable him to print it in the forthcoming volume with the proceedings of the Section.

## SECTION B.—CHEMICAL SCIENCE.

WEDNESDAY.

'On the Analysis of Chinese Iron,' by Dr. S. MACADAM.

'Définir par la Végétation l'État moléculaire des Corps. Analyser la Force végétale par des Essais raisonnés de Culture,' by M. G. VILL.

'Report on Synthetic Researches on the Formation of Minerals,' by M. A. GAGES.—The principal experiments were conducted on the synthesis of serpentine, and were based on the solubility of the hydrated silicate of magnesia. The second part of the inquiry related to the action exercised by organic animal matter on the production of minerals. The third part referred to such feldspathic solutions as are agents of metamorphism, and the influence of the chemical solution on the structure of some Cambrian rocks.

'On a New Method of Measuring the Chemical Action of the Sun's Rays,' by Dr. F. L. PHIPSON.

'On Musical Sounds produced by Carbon,' by Dr. F. L. PHIPSON.

'On New Zealand Lignites,' by Dr. M. THOMPSON.

'On the Chemical and Physical Principles in Connexion with the Specific Gravity of Liquid and Solid Substances,' by Dr. OTTO RICHTER.

Mr. W. SYMONS exhibited a New Form of Gas Battery.

'On Oxidation by Ozone,' by Dr. T. WOOD.

'On the Manufacture of Superphosphates and Dissolved Bones,' by Dr. S. MACADAM.

'On Recent Applications of the Hydrocarbons derived from Artificial and Natural Sources,' by Dr. B. H. PAUL.

'On the Uses of Fuel in Marine Boilers,' by Dr. RICHARDSON and Mr. T. W. BUNNING.

## SECTION C.—GEOLOGY.

WEDNESDAY.

'On the Occurrence of Rock Salt at Middlesbro,' by Mr. JOHN MARLEY.

'Description of a Sea Star (*Cribellites carbonaria*), from the Mountain Limestone of Northumberland, with a Notice of its Association with Carboniferous Plants,' by Mr. G. TATE.

'On some Facts observed in Weardale,' by Mr. C. ATTWOOD.

'On a Section of the Strata from Howneshill to Cross Fell,' by Mr. T. SOPWITH.

'On the Neanderthal Skull, or Reasons for believing it to belong to the Clyidian Period, and to be specifically distinct from Man,' by Prof. W. KING.—The author contended that the Neanderthal man was living in the concluding division of the glacial or Clyidian period. He said:—I feel it necessary to advert to a question involved in the present subject, and on which a preconceived opinion, amounting to a prejudice, is pretty generally entertained. Agassiz, Latham, and a few others (I might also include Huxley), would have no hesitation in admitting that the genus *Homo* has been represented by more species than the one now living; but there is unquestionably prevailing a deep-rooted conviction that the physical and speech endowments of *Homo sapiens* are generic; although there is nothing to warrant such a belief, and much to oppose it. For my part, I see no reason to doubt that there have been species of the genus in existence, unpossessed of those gifts which so eminently place the existing human races, but in different degrees, above the highest anthropoid apes. Why may there not have been a Pliocene or a Clyidian species, possessed of no higher faculties than such as would enable it to erect a protecting shed, fashion a stone for special purposes, or store up food for winter, but, like the Gorilla or Chimpanzee, be devoid of speech, and equally as unconscious of the existence of a Godhead? Man's physical endowments are visibly expressed in the prominent frontal and the elevated vertex of his cranium. But considering that the Neanderthal skull is eminently simial in its great characters, I feel myself constrained to believe that the thoughts and desires which once dwelt within it never soared

beyond that of the brute. The Andamaner indisputably possesses the dimmest conceptions as to the existence of the Creator of the universe; his ideas on this subject, and on his own moral obligations, place him very little above animals of marked sagacity; nevertheless they are such as to specifically identify him with *Homo sapiens*. Furthermore, the strictly human conformation of his brain-case bears out the collocation. Psychological gifts of a lower grade than those characterizing the Andamaner cannot be conceived to exist: they stand next to brute benightedness. Applying the above argument to the Neanderthal skull, and considering its close resemblance to that of the Chimpanzee, and, moreover, knowing that the simial peculiarities are unimprovable—in capable of moral and theistic conceptions,—I see no reason to believe otherwise than that similar darkness characterized the beings whom I do not hesitate to call *Homo Neanderthalensis*.

'On some Fish Remains that have occurred in the Coal-Measures of Durham and Northumberland,' by Mr. T. ATHEY and Mr. J. W. KIRKBY.

## SUB-SECTION D.—PHYSIOLOGY.

TUESDAY.

'On the Practicability of Arresting the Development of Epidemic Diseases by the Internal Use of Anti-Zymotic Agents,' by Dr. G. ROBINSON.—The author commenced by referring to the circumstance of the analogy between many of the phenomena of fevers and other zymotic diseases and the ordinary process of fermentation having been perceived and recognized by Hippocrates and the oldest writers on medicine. Their idea was, that a poisonous ferment, existing in the atmosphere, entered the mass of blood, and induced in it a series of changes, which gave rise to the excessive heat and other peculiarities of that class of diseases;—at the present time, this doctrine, modified by the discoveries of Liebig and other chemists, has been adopted by most physicians, and forms the basis of the classification of disease framed by Dr. Farr, and used by the Registrar-General. It thus supposes living germs to exist in the atmosphere, which, when introduced into the body, give rise to a specific and regular series of morbid actions, pursuing a definite course in a definite time, as in small-pox—those germs being disclosed and multiplied, and producing others capable of reproducing in other bodies the same succession of changes. Other lethologists have supposed that the atmospheric poison acts on the blood chemically, by giving rise to what may be termed catalytic actions; while the author is disposed to believe, from what he saw during the cholera epidemic in Newcastle, in 1853, that some of these volatile organic matters in the atmosphere are capable of acting on the human body as direct poisons; and that this inanimate volatile poisonous matter also furnishes nutrition to the organic germs suspended in the air. After these preliminary remarks, he proceeded to refer briefly to a number of scattered facts, which seemed to him to indicate the existence of a great principle, which might hereafter be found applicable to the prevention or mitigation of epidemic diseases, by the direct use of substances capable of arresting the process of morbid fermentation. He mentioned the following facts as converging to this conclusion:—1. Antiseptic substances, ranging from simple innocuous matters, such as sugar, up to the powerful metallic poisons, such as corrosive sublimate, and forming a very numerous and diversified group, have been long known to be capable of arresting the putrefaction of animal and vegetable structures. 2. The same substances prevent the formation of fungi, as is seen in the use of solutions of metallic salts in taxidermy, in the prevention of dry-rot, &c. 3. Many of those agents are also known to arrest at once the process of fermentation—as, for instance, sulphurous acid; and Emi and other chemists have observed under the microscope the rapid stoppage of the vitality of the yeast-plant when a solution of arsenious acid was added to the fermenting liquor. 4. The formation of the fungus in and on the plant, which causes the vine disease, is prevented by applying sulphur to the affected vines. 5. In Cornwall, it is believed that the arsenical fumes from

the tin-calcing furnaces exercised an influence over the potato plants in the neighbourhood, which preserved them from the disease then affecting other parts of the same county. [A statement to this effect, signed by Capt. Charles Thomas, sen., of Dolwath, and sixteen cottagers, was here read.] 6. It has been found, that when a species of fermentation has taken place in the human stomach, resulting in the development in large quantities of a minute organism (the *sarcina ventriculi*), this morbid action can be controlled and stopped by the direct anti-zymotic influence of certain salts, such as sulphate of soda, in doses perfectly compatible with the patient's safety. 7. In different parts of the world, among different races, a belief has long existed that certain antiseptic substances, of which arsenic may be taken as the type, are capable of acting as antidotes or preservative and curative agencies against atmospheric and other poisons; and in some cases that popular belief has proved to be well founded. The experience of the multitude discovered the value of arsenic as a cure for ague long before it was recognized as such by physicians. The arsenical fumes of certain works in Cornwall were stated by the late Dr. Paris to have stopped the ague, previously endemic there. More recently it has been stated, that the arsenic eaters of Styria are peculiarly exempt from fevers and other epidemic diseases; and in India the natives have long used arsenic as an antidote to the poison of snakes. Dr. Robinson concluded by expressing a belief that these scattered observations were not only sufficient to justify and necessitate further inquiries in this direction, but seemed in themselves to shadow forth the outline of a great law, which might at some future time be productive of immense benefit to mankind.

'On the Physiological Effect produced by several Apparatuses contrived for the purpose of causing a Vacuum upon the entire Body, or a part thereof,' by Dr. JUNOD.

'On the Dietary of the Lancashire Operatives,' by Dr. E. SMITH.

'On the Coal-Miners of Durham and Northumberland, their Habits and Diseases,' by Dr. WILSON.

'On the Dietaries of the Labouring Classes,' by Dr. E. SMITH.

'On the Calabar Bean,' by Mr. T. NUNNELLY.

'On a Parasitical Acarus of the Anadon,' by Mr. R. GARNER.

'On the Miner's Safety Mask for supporting Life in Fire-Damp and other Noxious Vapours,' by Mr. B. W. RICHARDSON.

'How to Restore Drowned Persons, Patients in Chloroform Accidents, &c.,' by Dr. KIDD.

#### SECTION E.—GEOGRAPHY AND ETHNOLOGY. WEDNESDAY.

'On the Tribes, Trade, and Resources around the Shore Line of the Persian Gulf,' by Col. PELL.

'On the Commixture of the Races of Man as affecting the Progress of Civilization in Eastern Asia and the Polynesian Islands,' by Mr. J. CRAWFORD.

'On the Aboriginal Occupation of North Tyndale and Western Northumberland: an Illustration of the Social Life of the Northumbrian Celts,' by the Rev. G. R. HALL.

'On the Antiquities of the Orkneys,' by Mr. G. PETRIE.

'Notice of the Discovery of Three additional Runic Inscriptions in St. Mollo's Cave, Holy Island, Argyllshire,' by Prof. D. WILSON.

'On Ethnographical Casts,' by Mr. HERMANN SCHLAGINTWEIT.

'On the Ethnology of the Island of Formosa,' by Vice-Consul SWINHOE.

'On the Extinction of Races,' by Mr. RICHARD LEE.—The author said that the rapid disappearance of aboriginal tribes before the advance of civilization, was one of the many remarkable incidents of the age. In every new country, from America to New Zealand, from Fremantle to Honolulu, this seemed to be the result of an approximation of different races, peculiar however, in degree at least, to this portion of the world's history. Such circumstances have not always been

the result even of enduring oppression, still less of civilization. Two millions of the Coptic race still testify to the inability of the ancient Eastern powers to destroy all remnants of the people they subdued. Egypt numbers a vast crowd of the lineal descendants of the men who fell before the Persian tyrant 2,000 years ago; and to come nearer home, the Celts, Britons, and Gauls have a large host of worthy representatives upon their own soil. The author then referred to the disappearance of the aboriginal inhabitants in Tasmania and New Zealand. In 1815, the aborigines of Van Diemen's Land were estimated at 5,000. Five years later, this number was reduced to 340; of whom 160 were females. In 1831, when they were invited to place themselves under the protection of the local authorities, there were but 196. In 1847, the party were removed from Flinders Island—the station which had been assigned to them—to an old convict station on the shores of D'Entrecasteaux's Channel, and there were then only 47. In 1855, there were only 16. A similar process of extinction was now taking place in New Zealand. From these facts it was evident that there were causes in operation to produce an extinction of race which at present could not be clearly defined. The average mortality among them was greater than among more civilized nations, and there was also an inequality of the sexes. Out of several tribes the proportion of males to females under 14 was as 5:974 to 4:860; and above 14, as 16:443 to 11:989. The introduction among aboriginal races of some European diseases and of injurious habits, intemperance and the like, as well as an increasing mortality owing to the antagonism between the white and native races, were among the artificial causes of this extinction; but none of these causes would account for the paradox that exists in respect to the inequality of the sexes, the unusual diminution of females, and the increase to such an enormous extent of unproductive marriages. For an explanation of all this we must look deeper, and it is more than a question whether at the present time anything like a satisfactory explanation can be offered. As an almost abstract question for discussion it might be suggested whether the disappearance of the aboriginal tribes might be taken as a type of what might happen at a future period of the world's history, when the present population shall have given place to an order of beings superior to the now dominant race of mankind. Europe was now the centre from which this flood of civilized life was overspreading the globe, and our own Anglo-Saxon race contributed one of the chief elements of that civilization. It might be the lot of nations now springing into existence at the antipodes to outstrip her in the pursuit of knowledge, and, when ages shall have passed away, to supply a nobler race and a more perfect humanity to the lands which now rank foremost in civilization. To speculate upon this, however, was of little value. Viewed as a bare fact, and taking it in connexion with what we know of the previous history of man, there was nothing in the extinction of races to justify us in regarding it as a type of anything to follow at some future period. The man who now wanders free through the unknown wilds of Australia had not only not advanced in moral development since the formation of his species, but he had actually retrograded. We must, therefore, regard this extinction of races rather as an illustration of humanity in its crudest form shrinking and passing away before a race endowed with superior intelligence.

'Note on the Opening of a Cist of the Stone Age near the Coast of the Moray Firth,' by Mr. E. ROBERTS and Prof. BUSK.—Mr. Roberts said that, in company with his friends Dr. Gordon and Mr. Harvey Gem, he had lately visited two mounds situated upon the sandy shores at Bannat Hill, a mile from Burghhead; and after examining their contents, they turned their attention to the small cairns of rudely piled stones which lie a few yards from one of the shell middens, and which evidently marked the burial-places of the tribe. Two of these were piled around small inclosed spaces, formed by the junction of four upright stones. A fragment of human

jaw lying on the sand outside one of those led them to search among its contents for other bones, but unsuccessfully. The second cairn, however, with its central cist, yielded better evidence. This, like the neighbouring tomb, was a rude erection of four flat sandstone slabs, placed vertically, so as to inclose a space 30 inches long by twenty inches in width. The depth of the stone, which nearly corresponded with that of the grave, was 22 inches. Three of the stones had been slightly smoothed before being used. The direction of this grave was SSE, by NNW. This, however, was of no moment, as the adjoining one differed so much in this respect as to lie at nearly right angles to it. The cavity thus formed was filled with sand, into which they dug, and presently succeeded in discovering a skeleton, which had apparently been buried in a crouching position, the legs below the knee being bent beneath the hams, and the head bowed towards the knees, *brachycephalic*, and presenting other peculiarities, which Mr. Busk had described in a note attached to the paper. From the position of the skeleton he was at first inclined to consider that the cist had never been broken into, but the absence of some few of the vertebrae and of the smaller bones, rendered this somewhat uncertain, though the disturbance, whether from curiosity or another motive, seemed to have been insignificant. He regretted, however, to add, that the box in which he packed the bones was tampered with during its transit from Elgin to London, and some of the bones, including the lower jaw, from which precious evidence might have been obtained bearing on the *Moulin-Quignon* enigma, never reached him. He had made inquiries about the matter since, but fruitlessly. No pottery or fashioned stones accompanied the skeleton. The note by Prof. Busk was to the effect that the bones had belonged apparently to a young individual about five feet eight or nine inches in height, of slight make and no great muscular development. At first sight, from the comparative delicacy of form and want of muscular impressions, one would be inclined to regard them as those of a woman, but if so, she must have been of more than the usual stature. Unfortunately, no part of the pelvis, which would enable a correct judgment as to this point to be formed, was found among the remains. If the owner was a man, he must have been of small size, and not of a strong build, with a remarkably small head for a male. The cranium was decidedly *brachycephalic*, the proportions of length to breadth being as 1:00 to :823, and for its size rather unusually high, the proportion of that dimension being to the length as :508 to 1:00. The forehead was narrow, and the superorbital ridges very slightly projecting, although the frontal sinuses were well developed. Compared with other ancient crania, this might be regarded as belonging to the same class as those which had been considered as appertaining to the stone period of the North of Europe.

'On a Visit to Dahomey,' by Mr. CRAFT.

'On the Origin of Gipsies,' by Mr. CRAWFORD.—The author said—"The origin, as our old English has it, of the 'outlandish persons calling themselves Egyptians or Gipsies,' and constituting 'a strange kind of commonwealth among themselves of wandering impostors and jugglers,' is, at least, a subject of great curiosity, not to say of etymological import. Although their first appearance in Europe be coeval with the century which witnessed the discovery of the New World and the new passage to the Indies, no one thought of ascribing to them a Hindû origin, and this hypothesis, the truth of which I now propose to examine, is but of very recent date. Their Hindû origin was not for a long time even suspected; it has of late years, however, received general credence, and, I think, justly. The arguments for it consist in the physical form of the people, in their language, and in the history of their migration. The evidence yielded by physical form will certainly not prove the gipsies to be of Hindû origin. The Hindûs are all more or less black; and assuredly no nation or tribe of Hindûs now exists, or is even known to have ever existed, as fair as the gipsies of Europe. It is on language chiefly that we must rely for evidence of the Hindû origin of the gipsies, and even this is neither very

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full nor satisfactory. The dialects spoken by the different tribes of this people, although agreeing in several words, differ very materially from each other. Besides the genuine Indian words to be found in the language of the gipsies, they all contain a large intermixture of foreign tongues, consisting of words of the languages of the people they dwell or have dwelt amongst,—of Persian, of Arabic, of Turkish, of Greek, of Hungarian, and of various Slavonian tongues; these being, in some cases,—as, for example, in the Persian,—more numerous than the Hindú words. This is what was to be looked for from four hundred years' residence in Europe, and their sojourn among Oriental nations in their necessarily slow journey westward. The Indian words which exist in the language of the gipsies are by no means so numerous as the Latin ones which are found in the Welsh and Armoric, or in the Irish and Gaelic, and there will be found wanting in the gipsy language classes of words which are indispensable towards proving it of Indian parentage. Of the migration of the gipsies from India there is assuredly no record in Indian history, neither have we of their arrival in any Asiatic country before they reached Europe. In both France and Italy their first appearance was in an inland city, in both of which they began at once to tell fortunes; a fact which supposes, of course, some acquaintance with the language of the people whose fortunes they pretended to predict. From these two facts, it may be inferred that the gipsies were in France and Italy for some time before their appearance in Paris and Bologna. Most probably they came to Italy from Wallachia, through Servia, Bosnia, and Dalmatia, crossing the Adriatic; but what internal commotion led to their adventure is unknown. From Italy, where they were seen five years before they reached France, they probably found their way into the latter country. If the gipsies were originally an Indian people (and there is no other evidence of their having been so than a few words of an Indian language), they were most probably captives, carried off by some western invader with the hope of peopling his own desert lands. I must come to the conclusion that the gipsies, when above four centuries ago they first appeared in Western Europe, were already composed of a mixture of many different races, and that the present gipsies are still more mongrel. In the Asiatic portion of their lineage there is probably a small infusion of Hindú blood; but this, I think, is the utmost that can be predicated of their Indian pedigree. Strictly speaking, they are not more Hindús in lineage than they are Persians, Turks, Wallachians, or Europeans; for they are a mixture of all these, and that in proportions impossible to be ascertained.

'On Routes between India and China,' by Capt. HENDERSON.—The paper treated of some proposed overland and river routes between British India and Western China for emigration and trade. These routes are to be opened out by the general system of tug and tow boats of the native type, to be established in Eastern Bengal and British Burmah, and have for their object to open the coal-fields of Assam and Silhet in connexion with the Eastern Bengal Railway, and to extend the traffic of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway to Burmah and China, *via* the river Irawaddy and its tributaries at Bamú, under the recent treaty with the King of Burmah. The author stated that the large consumption and continual exhaustion of coal in England and America had induced him to bring before them the coal supply of India, which at the present juncture was a question of vital importance as to the financial position of our railways there.—Sir Charles Wood having recently guaranteed the East Indian Auxiliary Railway for the provision of cheap coal from the Kurhurballee fields south of the Ganges, while the working of the Assam coal-fields is a matter of greater moment, as it would facilitate the project of overland communication between Western China and British India, and not only extend trade but induce emigration to Eastern Bengal and British Burmah, which provinces have an area of nearly 200,000 square miles, and a population less than 4,000,000. The Oriental Inland Company, after spending a large portion of their capital in trials, now admitted that the train system

was a failure. The author had persevered in experiments to render his system a perfect one, and some recent improvements in boilers and condensers would enable him to establish a cheap mode of transit by tug and tow boats of native type.—The paper was accompanied by appendices and diagrams explanatory of the nautilus flotilla system of boats advocated by the author; and it stated that by their adoption Assam coal could be brought to Kooshtee at two-thirds of the present price of that brought from Calcutta, and at one-fourth of its cost in the upper part of the Burmahpootee.

SECTION F.—ECONOMIC SCIENCE AND STATISTICS. TUESDAY.

'On Statistics connected with the Architectural Improvements in the City of Paris,' by the PRESIDENT.—'The improvements that have been lately effected in the streets of Paris are of so very interesting a character, and they have given rise to the promulgation of such singular opinions as to their results, that I have been induced to look into the question of their cost very closely. The great operations in Paris began in the year 1848 by the works which have been undertaken for the purpose of continuing the Palace of the Tuileries to the Louvre, which was subsequently extended to the throwing open of the Hôtel de Ville, and the continuation of the Rue St. Antoine. This was a very necessary improvement, for the streets which were demolished had, in 1848, been the stronghold of the insurrections that marked the year; and they were so close to the public buildings named, that they were always in danger of being seized by the mob when there was any disturbance. In addition to this strategical motive, there was the consideration that Paris wanted ventilation in that direction, and that the communication from the east to the west would be immeasurably benefited by the new street; but it also entailed upon the town several necessities. The movement was begun by the pulling down of the old houses, and the rebuilding of them in more magnificent style. The State intervened in the various cases, with a subvention that varied in amount from one-half to one-third of the cost; and it has always shown itself anxious to contribute to the embellishment of the town. It has from time to time authorized the town to contract loans to the amount of 18,000,000 francs, up to the close of the financial year, 1861; and has facilitated the employment of public credit in every way that it could; it even would appear from the statement presented by the Prefect, that it had paid upon the operations ascertained to have been effected, the total sum of 40,500,000 francs. The works of demolition and re-construction, therefore, have proceeded with a vigour that has passed belief, and the city of Paris has been changed with a rapidity that we Englishmen have no conception of. In the Prefect's Report to the town, there also appear the accounts of the city of Paris for the repairing and decoration of churches and other public buildings that fall to the share of the town; and these are, it must be confessed, maintained in a better state than similar buildings are by the English authorities. But the question arises—How is all this outlay to be met? The liabilities seem to go on increasing from year to year, the resources do not increase in the same manner; and, though the credit of the town be good, a too frequent recourse to that means of meeting liabilities seems a doubtful course. The Halles Centrales cost 31,796,238-61 francs; for sale of old materials, spare lands, &c., they realized 6,723,071-24 francs; the total loss upon the operation was, therefore, 25,073,167-37. The Rue de Rivoli has cost the total sum of 108,658,000 francs nearly, and it has brought in the sum of 34,153,200 francs; or the total loss upon the operation, supposing it to have been executed at the sole expense of the town, would be about 68-57 per cent. It is expected that the Government will add 20,740,967-27 francs to the amount received by the town. This would reduce the cost of the Rue de Rivoli to the town to about 50 per cent. of the gross outlay, leaving out of account the interest of the sums paid in the course of the operation. The reconstruction of the Boulevard Sébastopol has given rise to very nearly the same result, for we find that it has been driven through the

densely-peopled parts of the town, between the Rue du Faubourg St. Martin and St. Denis, and so on to the Place du Châtelet. The accounts for the other works are not yet made up in detail, but there seems to be every reason to expect that they will present similar results. The principle that seems to have been adopted in designing the works of these Boulevards has been to fix the levels of the two extreme points, and to make the surface of the ground between them on one uniform inclination. This produces great regularity, no doubt, but the sacrifice for the sake of this is enormous, such, as in fact, we can hardly suppose to have been undertaken by a municipality elected by the general body of rate-payers. The houses that were pulled down in the Rue de Rivoli were densely peopled; they were built in close proximity to each other, they were in the very centre of business, built on all the errors of a mediæval town, without regard to hygiene, but with regard to making the most of the surface. I endeavoured, some time since, to obtain a return from the House of Commons for the purpose of forming some opinion on the cost of such works in London; but the replies to my questions were made in the usual style,—that is to say, they were contained in a mass of figures so grouped that nothing could be extracted from them. All that I have been able to derive from them is that New Cannon Street cost a gross sum of 589,470*l.*, or at the rate of 50*6*l.** per yard forward; the new Victoria Street cost 330,675*l.*, or about 300*l.* per yard forward; but I have not been able to ascertain the proportion the City authorities get back upon those sums by the sale of the ground-rents. My own experience in these matters is, however, very considerable, and it has led me to the belief that, unless there be some very exceptional cases, the operation of converting inhabited house-rent into ground-rent, which is the real meaning of the operation of pulling down houses and rebuilding them on the assumption that they are parts of town improvements, must always result in loss to those undertaking it. Where, as in Paris, wide, straight boulevards are substituted for narrow, confined streets,—where there are, moreover, great *Places* provided for the recreation of the public, it is not at all astonishing that the expense is at the rate of 70 per cent. on the outlay. The State has come to the assistance of the town in the matter, but it can only be by casting the burden upon the rate-payers generally—a course which may be tolerated in a highly centralized country like France, but which would hardly be tolerated in England, where we find ourselves making every place pay for its own improvements. The accounts presented by the Prefect appear to show that the ordinary budget of the city of Paris amounted to about 112,500,000 francs a year, or about 4½ millions sterling, for which the town does much that we leave to be done by private companies or individuals, such as the abattoirs, cemeteries, water-works, &c. The latter branch of the service is discharged in a most disgraceful manner: though the fountains run in every street the house-service is neglected, and water is brought in by pails. The interest on the funded debts of the town, at present, is about 10,546,788-64 francs, or 421,871*l.* nearly, an insignificant sum, perhaps, for the two millions of inhabitants of Paris, but it will begin to tell rapidly upon the productive industry of the locality if it be not watched carefully, and checked in its steady and gradual increase. The credit of the town, as was before said, stands very high, but it will require but few more operations, such as the Boulevard Malesherbes, to compromise it very severely." The President concluded by commending the clearness with which the accounts of the municipality of Paris were kept.

'On the Volunteer Force; its Comparative Cost, Development, Present State and Prospects,' by Lieut.-Col. ALLHUSEN.

'On the Origin of the Stockton and Darlington Railway,' by Mr. W. FALLOWS.

'Observations on Criminals,' by Mr. T. ROBINS.

'On the Reduction of the Death-Rate in Gateshead by Sanitary Measures,' by Mr. J. LAMB.

MEETING FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.  
Mon. Entomological, 7.



## FINE ARTS

## THE FINE ARTS APPLIED TO INDUSTRY.

Paris, Sept. 29, 1863.

The Exhibition of the Fine Arts applied to Industry, which is now open in the Palace of Industry in the Champs-Élysées, is one in which the rare excellencies of French manufactures are shown to great advantage. In the galleries are the drawings of the students of the Paris Departmental Art Schools. In the great hall are the manufactures which the fathers of these students have designed and executed. The drawings do infinite credit to the system of the Schools. Some of them, executed by children hardly in their teens, are full of vigour. The grace and freedom of the lines, and the hardihood of some of the conceptions, are altogether French. They fitly ornament the passages through which the *contrôle* compels the visitor to pass on his way to the glittering stalls of bronzes, china, furniture, and paper-hangings with which the broad nave of the Palace is crowded.

This Exhibition is the undertaking of a committee of private individuals. These individuals allow that their idea is due to the words which the Emperor, "the crowned thinker"—uttered on the 25th of January last, on the occasion of the distribution of rewards to the exhibitors at our great Exhibition of the last year. The Emperor impressed upon his audience the value of "the spontaneous energy of the individual."

The chief French manufacturers have taken up the Emperor's recommendation; and this is the result of their "spontaneous energy." An exhibition of art-manufactures is one in which the French have an assured and easy triumph. They know it, and say that they know it in the introduction to their Catalogue. They have emblazoned the Emperor's words under his bust, and placed it in the most prominent part of the palace—declaring that the Imperial speech of January last is to be henceforth the *hoc signo vincas* of every individual enterprise.

The Exhibition is most sensibly arranged. The fifty drawing-schools (or thereabouts) represented in the galleries are grouped so that the visitor may see the exact strength of each school. Renowned art-workers have been allowed ample space to enable them to display at once the rich labour of their lives. The design of the Commission is completely realized; for here the workmen of Paris, and the apprentices of Paris, can see the exact condition of art-manufactures at the present moment, and what the schools promise in the future. The Empress, in order to stimulate art-manufacture students, has offered five gold medals to be distributed among them in the name of the Imperial Prince. The committee hope that they have done a useful work "in this time, when men's minds are seriously turned to the efforts making by rival nations to snatch from France her supremacy in art and art-manufacture" by affording an opportunity for studying, with authentic documents before them, the actual condition of French schools of design. This is an expression of uneasiness caused by the Great Exhibition of last year. Need our neighbours be uneasy? Need French inventors and industrial artists brace themselves for great efforts in order to keep their present rank?

It is true that the French have been astonished by the progress that England has accomplished during the last twelve years in art-manufactures. It is also true that in many departments of manufactures for domestic purposes, English superiority is incontestable, as the Paris shop-windows, crowded with our cutlery, hardware, pottery, &c., prove. It would be strange, indeed, if our neighbours had it all their own way. They are compelled to give us credit for superiority in certain things, by using and consuming those things. The number of English establishments that have sprung up in Paris since the Universal Exhibition of 1855 is surprising. A well-known bog-oak ornament manufacturer led the way, followed by a dealer in toilette luxuries of British origin. These British luxuries are prized by the Parisians—in the same way as Allsopp's pale ale is prized. Behold His Lordship's Larder, in the Rue Royale—planted in the midst of cafés. Bitter ale and York hams are

excellent things in their way; and, having once eaten them, the *gourmet* will lounge past the inviting cabinets of the Maison Dorée to taste them again.

After having very carefully examined the French Exhibition of Fine Arts applied to Industry, I have no hesitation in saying that our neighbours have no present cause to fear the rivalry of other nations on the grounds where Parisian Art has been and is supreme. All this Art is devoted to the supply of tasteful luxuries, cheap and dear. Gorgeous furniture, matchless paper-hangings, bronzes exquisitely finished, clocks in infinite variety, the unapproachable shawls of renowned Biétry, toys that are wonders of ingenuity, faultless enamels—in short, all the departments of Parisian industry from which a spendthrift *marquise*, or fortunate *bourgeois*'s wife, selects her surroundings in these days of the worship of the golden calf—are represented in the nave of the Palais de l'Industrie. The visitor cannot but be struck with the inexhaustible originality of the designs. The French art-workman dares to think, and to execute his thoughts. He is grotesque, and commits gross errors of taste sometimes; but, when his works are taken in the lump, his genius shines out. He dazzles by the fertility of his resources, and the skill with which he adapts all kinds of material to his purposes. Give him a lump of clay, and behold the extraordinary graces and eccentricities that will emanate from his brain, with the skill of his nimble fingers.

As I made the round of the nave, past the tastefully-arranged stalls, the infinite resources of Paris Art-manufacturers were positively bewildering. Delasalle & Co.'s great show of bronzes, that are faultless as regards finish, is an admirable summary of the various styles of Paris workmanship. The groups in *vert antique* and the fine copies of the Venus de Milo are brilliant works. Then take the great imitators of bronze—the zinc-casters. Boy has spread a vast stall with the thousand and one articles and ornaments into which he has shaped zinc, for the benefit of modest purses. His grotesque figures are the vagaries of scholarly artists; and he has three Graces charmingly modelled. Among the cheap manufacturers there is A. Gouvion. His artistic pottery for garden ornaments, *cache-pots*, lamps, cups, &c., are astonishingly effective and cheap. The designs are most graceful, and most conscientiously worked out. The bronzes of Lerolle—a famous house—are not surpassed by any exhibitors; and their enamelling on brass is as fine as any I have ever seen. They exhibit also a copy of the Egyptian clock they sold to the Prince of Wales at the Universal Exhibition last year, and some finely-executed Greek and Pompeian works, destined for the villa of Prince Napoleon. The Lerolles have held a high place among art-manufacturers since 1820. Houses like this make the art reputation of Paris. Let the visitor not fail to remark the bronze of the famous sitting figure of Voltaire, from Houdon's statue, in the vestibule of the Théâtre Français. The table they exhibit is the same, I fancy, they had in the Great Exhibition last year. The peculiar and very original upholstery of Brenet is good, as a sample of the untiring invention of Paris manufacturers. The carving is firm and free. Travellers who will pass through Paris before the 1st of November, and who may be tempted to run through the Exhibition, should not forget to give their attention to the following stalls, in all of which they will find something to admire, for its art, its ingenuity, or its cheapness, or all combined: Gillet & Brianchon, pearl-china of silver hue; Hubert, *filis*, imitation bronze chandeliers, &c.; Duval, imitation bronze clocks, candelabra, statuettes and vases; De Ruiton & Levrat, imitation bronzes; Rollin's bronzes; Gagneau's suspension and movable lamps; Jean's artistic earthenware; Rey *and* Commun's clocks and statuettes; Jules Lefebvre's imitation bronzes; Barbezat's great and various show of imitation Palissy ware; and Hottot's artistic zinc ornaments.

I went through this Art-Exhibition last Sunday afternoon. The admission was five sous. It was crowded with workmen and their wives. They were not idlers, whiling a few hours away, but

intelligent and interested observers, who knew something of the arts, the best samples of which were under their eyes. At one time in the afternoon there could not have been less than 15,000 persons in the building. I may take another opportunity of touching upon the art-workmen of Paris in their relation to the art-schools, and on the light in which the great manufacturers regard these schools.

**FINE-ART GOSSIP.**—By way of hint to students and teachers of technical art, we will quote the opinion of Sir E. Landseer, given before the Academy Commission, on the amount of instruction it may be desirable to press upon a student. In answer to question No. 1267, Sir Edwin says, "The students (of the Academy) teach themselves; you cannot teach a man beyond giving him a preliminary education. There are only a few things that can be taught in Art; perspective and anatomy are the two most essential; and if I were to educate a landscape-painter, I would begin by giving him a perfect knowledge of the human skeleton." Again, the witness says, with regard to teaching in the Life School: "The visitors who are present there do not in point of fact teach; they are there as books of reference. When a student has a difficulty, he says, 'May I ask you to give your opinion upon so and so?'" The substance of Mr. Millais's reply to question No. 1666 expresses his opinion to the like effect.

Among the ruins of Pershore Abbey Church, Worcestershire, some workmen have discovered the remains of a pavement of tiles, bearing the figures of men armed with bows and arrows, deer, lions, &c. These appear to have formed part of the floor of the north transept; in St. Edgar's Chapel, in the same abbey, similar relics have been found, also pieces of the bells that may have fallen during the conflagration which injured the edifice; traces of fire are yet visible on the walls. The fragments of pavement are to be preserved in the interior of the church.

Mr. Holman Hunt's suggestion to the Royal Academy Commission, that that institution might be made useful by conducting experiments on a large scale and recording their results with regard to the durability of pigments and other materials used by artists, deserves to be well considered, made widely known, and carried out. The painter suggests that there should be a professor of chemistry appointed by the Academy, who should devote the whole of his time to the study and giving lucid explanations of all the properties of colours,—how one colour affects another, if deleteriously, &c. Mr. Holman Hunt truly says that some of these experiments require more than the span of a man's life to carry to an end, the change of character in pigments not, in some cases, taking place under at least a century. An artist, therefore, as an individual, can do little towards obtaining a safe result; in many cases, those upon which he may satisfy himself during the course of a long life are almost invariably lost to the world at his death. A body like the Academy should make these experiments that require a long flight of time to become useful, and might, as they ripened, impart the result to its pupils. If the Academy will not stir in this matter, surely it is strictly within the province of the Department of Art or that of the Institution in Jernyn Street, to set about it without delay. Mr. Hunt adds, that he saw in the Indian Museum several colours not now used in commerce and consequently unknown to painters. These are, no doubt, the splendid pigments of the Chinese, Japanese and Hindis,—most desirable acquisitions to our colour-boxes.

Messrs. Clayton & Bell have executed a stained-glass window, to be placed in the south aisle of Lincoln Cathedral, to the memory of the late Robert Swan, Esq. This has in the centre four medallions, with figures in them of Joseph, Jacob, Esau and Abraham. Subjects from the lives of each accompany these figures; thus, Taking Corn to the Granary, Joseph interpreting Pharaoh's Dream, Jacob meeting Rachel, God's Appearance to Jacob, the Ram caught in the Bush, Isaac bound upon the Altar, and Abraham and the Angels at the Tent-door.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN, under the management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON, will OPEN for the Eighth and Last Season on MONDAY, October 12, with an entirely new Romantic Opera, the Libretto by A. Harris and T. J. Williams, Esq., the Music composed by W. Vincent Wallace, to be called THE DESERT FLOWER.—Dante, Queen of the Indian Tribe, Anakowita; Miss Louisa Pyne; Eva (Owner of a Plantation), Miss Susan Pyne; Caspar (an Indian Chief, disguised as a Trapper), Mr. W. H. Weiser; Major Hector Van Hammerle (of the Dutch Service), Mr. Henry Corri; Sergeant Peterman, Mr. A. Cook; and Maurice (an Officer in the Dutch Service), Mr. W. Harrison.—The new Scenery by Mr. W. Grieg and Assistants. The Opera will commence at Eight o'clock. Prices as usual. Box-office open daily from Ten to Five, commencing on Thursday, the 8th. No Fees to Box-keepers, or Charges for Booking places.—Stage-Manager, Edward Stirling.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Herr Mann's Concert.—The programme of this has been already described, as excellent in its enterprise and variety. But this praise does not pledge us to indiscriminate approval of all the music selected. Schumann's overture to 'Julius Caesar,' one of his later works, could please none save those far gone in a taste for diseased music. An 'Ave Maria' for female voices by Herr Brahms, increases the impression made on us by his setting, that he has graceful and original ideas; though here, as there, weakness of constructive power is obvious. So it must be with all who have graduated in the school of his training, who have been encouraged to laugh at the science of counterpoint, and to consider all harmony as "discord to be boldly expressed, if not to be well understood." Further, he who will write for voices must study the powers of the voice as an instrument,—and this your "Young German" disdains to do. Herr Brahms is wrong saving, and, we trust, not past it; his career, at all events, is one to be watched. The *allegro* for the violin by Herr Manns, is a bright and clever movement, with a pleasing second subject; it could hardly have been placed in better hands than M. Lott's. Mendelssohn's *Presto Scherzando* in F sharp minor, scored by M. Leschetzki (is this name spelt rightly?), is a curiosity. We are not among those who are thrown into paroxysms by these experiments; since the principle of indignation, if carried out, would put an end to all adaptation, employment and gloss of themes, and the like. The wranglers, too, lose sight of the fact that the original music is not destroyed by the attempt. The one in question is ingenious, failing somewhat in its results, because the piece produced excites remembrances of the *scherzo* in the 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' which having been thought for an orchestra, is, of course, therefore, infinitely more real and effective than this. M. Gounod's 'Meditation on Bach's Prelude,' *encored*, has many forms. As given this day week it has orchestra, piano-forte (Mr. A. Sullivan), violin (M. Lott), and full chorus. M. Gounod has certainly contrived, whatever be the substance and colour of his embroideries, to make one of the happiest concert-pieces in being. Such were some of the best instrumental pieces. There was fair singing, too, by Signor Marchesi, who aspires to first-class occupation as a *basso*, and whose repertory is wide and somewhat originally composed—by Mr. Renwick, who, so far as Saturday's performance enabled us to judge, seems to wish to emulate Mr. Santley—by Mr. Swift and by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington. Of Mlle. Linas Martorelli, a *débütante*, it is not possible, as yet, to speak highly.

HAYMARKET.—The comedy of 'Finesse; or, Spy and Counter-Spy' was revived on Monday. The Countess of Giffard may count herself fortunate in having thus arrived at a second season, at a period when the internal accommodations of the house are such as to enable the visitor to listen with ease to the lively dialogue of this comedy. The cast was, with one exception, the same as on its first production. The character of the jealous baroness, *Freitenhorsten*, was represented by Mrs. Dowton, in the place of Mrs. Wilkins.

NEW ROYALTY.—A new piece was produced on Monday, with deserved success. It is a classical burletta, by Mr. Burnand, who has aimed at the neatness and point of Mr. Planché with considerable skill. The subject is indicated by the title 'Ixion, or the Man at the Wheel.' The author has converted the contents of Lemprière's dictionary to a burlesque purpose with adroitness

and ingenuity. Of course, the aid of pun is called in, but more legitimate sources of humour are also appealed to, and not in vain. Nearly the whole of the divinities of mythology are introduced,—Jupiter and Juno, Venus, Cupid and Apollo, Minerva and Ganymede, Melpomene and Terpsichore, and an entire *corps de ballet* of Olympian guests. These are all, with two exceptions, played by ladies, the two exceptions being Mr. Felix Rogers in *Minerva*, and Mr. Joseph Robins in *Ganymede*, who do or over-do, as the case may be, the low comedy of burlesque, which requires so much exaggeration that it is hard to say what are its legitimate limits, so far as propriety is concerned. The important part of *Ixion* was sustained by Miss Jenny Willmore, who has somewhat restrained the exuberance of manner against which we warned her in a former notice. The management has manifested a laudable earnestness of purpose in the getting up of the burletta, having been lavish of new dresses, stage appointments and striking scenery (by Messrs. Cuthbert & Dayes), in which not only is the most made of the small stage, but a perfectly satisfactory result is produced.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—Monday week is to give us Mr. Wallace's new opera at Covent Garden Theatre. Up to this time the management is keeping a dead silence as to its course of operations. It will have to walk warily, if its last season is to be one of honourable retreat. The old new operas, loaded with stale ballads, and wound up with the canary-bird display for the principal lady, will no longer keep a theatre open. Yet, with the exception of 'The Black Domino,' Miss L. Pyne and Mr. Harrison seem to have nothing else in stock. The admirable perversity with which they flung away the opportunity of being first with 'Faust,' which was translated and in the theatre some three years ago, and which has been, with a sort of contemptuous suzerainty, put in rehearsal some three times, and then thrown by, as not worth the trouble,—is a fact on which managers and managements are invited to dwell, among the other facts of that unprecedented success, now that the doors of the theatres have been fairly forced. It is said that their privilege of performing the English version has been withdrawn, as also that the work will be given, with a very strong new English cast, at Her Majesty's Theatre in January. Obstinate indifference had never a more emphatic lesson than this. It is also said that Mr. Santley will not return to Covent Garden Theatre.

Mr. A. Sullivan's 'Tempest' music will probably be heard at the other end of the world before very long, not in the 'still-eviled Bermoothes,' but at Melbourne—another illustration of the truth, that real merit must make its way.

The publication of Mendelssohn's Letters, and its consequence, their extraordinary acceptance, and at the same time the no less singular tone used respecting them by men of Young Germany, who write of him as a prosperous man, however stale and obsolete a musician,—as one who had small merit in being amiable, having never been called on to think or to feel deeply by any struggle with life—are among the leading events of the time. We receive on many sides suggestions as to the incompleteness of the list of his works, some of which are worth putting in print with a view of calling attention to the subject. One friend wishes to ask whether there is any purpose of publishing the elaborate and careful arrangement of the Passions-Musik of Sebastian Bach, produced as such under his superintendence at Leipzig, the score of which lies in the hands of Herr Rietz. This should be looked to as a matter of no ordinary interest and importance, entirely different in its bearing from the issuing or holding back of those works which he did not consider as complete or worthy to see the light. A Subscriber to the Mendelssohn Scholars' Fund also begs us to inquire what steps the German committee with the same object intend to take in regard to the sum got together in Leipzig, as here, some fifteen years ago. Has it sunk into the ground, or in what been expended? If still it exists, and proves insufficient for any greater purpose (small credit, if so, to Germany) might it not be well added to the

provision made by Herr Paul Mendelssohn for the Leipzig endowment announced the other day?

This day week that glorious tragical dream, Byron's 'Manfred,' is once again to be tried at Drury Lane, with Mr. Phelps in the principal character. The scenery and musical accessories are to be on a liberal scale. A numerous chorus and some popular singers, as Miss Poole, Miss Cicely Nott, and Mr. Swift, have been engaged.

Those who care to follow the story of an old palace of music in its decay will be interested in the following news from a Correspondent at Naples:—"At last," he writes, on the 21st of last month, "we have something definite as to the future prospects of San Carlo. The conditions laid down for the lease of this theatre are as follows: The agreement is to date from the 1st of November 1863, and to terminate in March 1867. The Government will grant a subsidy of 29,124 *lire* half-yearly. The lessee will give performances during six months; during the other six months he will *sovereign le masse*. He will light the theatre with gas, complete repairs, change the first four rows of the pit into three rows of *sedie poltrone*, he will on his own account terminate litigation with the ex-manager (Alberti) for the purchase of the machinery and the wardrobe. He will provide a company of six first-class artists, two new operas a year in music (one of which by a distinguished *maestro*), and four *ballets*. The lessee (the commission) may remove those 'pieces,' and demand a change of those artists who are strongly condemned by the public. The six months of performance shall begin with October and finish at the end of March. The lessee may give performances in the other months, observing the conditions of the agreement. On such conditions we hear that San Carlo is to be let by auction; but it is the opinion of the knowing ones that as a speculation it can scarcely succeed."—The knowing ones we hold to be right, unless "first-class artists" should become more numerous and attainable than they are now, or a new Rossini, Donizetti, or Bellini arise more modest in his claims than Signor Verdi.

There is not much news from Paris this week, the production of M. Bizet's opera having been delayed by the indisposition of the new *prima donna*.—The *Gazette Musicale* mentions that among other compositions sent home to the Académie des Beaux Arts by the Roman laureates who have issued from the Conservatory, have arrived an Italian comic opera, and an overture by M. Paladilhe. We are curious to hear what manner of music this proves to be, recollecting the name as one of a prodigy from Montpellier, of whom much good was augured some few years ago.—The same journal announces a Madame Gagliano, an Italian lady, settled for some years past at Seville, as a concert-singer who is to be an acquisition during the coming winter.—The Grand Opéra seems to be in the last stage of decrepitude. There is not even the whisper of any new musical work as in preparation there.

The opening of the Italian Opera-House at Paris is postponed till the 15th.

The Leipzig winter concerts will shortly again be in full activity; at the first Miss Parepa is to sing. She has appeared on the stage at Berlin as *Norma* with great success.

One hundred years ago Mondonville (a composer who has hardly retained his just rights) amused Paris—by the aid of Mlle. Fel Jeliotte, and Latour—with his 'Daphnis and Alcimadure'—a pastoral in the Languedoc dialect, which is far sweeter for music than French of the Academy. There have been comic operas written for the minor Vienna theatres in the *patois* of the Württemberg Prater, but on the whole such essays may be said to have become rare of later time. Colmar, in Alsatia, however, the other day began its opera season with a three-act opera written in Alsatian; the words by M. Mangold, a literary pastrycook of the town; the music by M. J. B. Wekerlin.

'Hiarne,' a posthumous opera by Marschner, has been represented at Frankfurt, without success. The Court Opera-House at Vienna seems to be attracting to itself some of the best young voices in Germany. Herr Wachtel, one of the most splendidly-endowed tenors now living (with all his



art however to learn), is now permanently engaged in the Austrian capital. The rumour of 'Tristan und Ysolt' being about to make its appearance there has again died out.

One claimant after another to wear the robe of Rachel appears at the Théâtre Français. The newest is Mlle. Estella Jallet, a pupil of M. Samson's, who has appeared in Corneille's 'Cinna,'—with what result we have not yet heard.

A contemporary (to whose courtesy we are obliged) is mistaken in fancying we have made a mistake. The M. Bataille who appeared at the Opéra Comique the other evening, and the M. Bataille who was so long among the best artists of his voice in Europe—the *Chevrier* in 'Le Val d'Andorre,' 'Le Père Gaillard,' the original *Peter* in 'L'Étoile,' and the *Omin* in Mozart's 'Entführung'—are two distinct persons, and not the same artist, as our contemporary takes for granted in his kindly-meant correction.

#### MISCELLANEA

**Recovery of Waste Places.**—The working-men of Scarborough have determined in their own way to provide for themselves recreation and instruction in the immediate vicinity of their dwellings. For this purpose a building has been secured in Market Street, at a rental of 75*l.* per annum. It has been opened six months, and during this period 800 members have been admitted; the subscription being 1*d.* per week; up to the present time 18,500 penny tickets have been sold. The doors are open from morning till night. A steward and stewardess have been appointed. Wholesome refreshments are provided at a low scale of charges, commencing with a cup of coffee for 1*d.* No intoxicating drinks are allowed, and care is taken that no intoxicated person enters the premises. The principal daily and a large number of periodical publications are at hand for perusal. Working people who visit Scarborough by cheap trains here find comfort in respect to their meals and security for over-coats, shawls, &c., while exploring the neighbourhood. The more permanent members are fishermen, bricklayers, shoemakers, joiners, sailors and unskilled labourers. On the ground-floor there are a smoking-room, a reading-room, a play room, also a gymnasium and lavatory. The games allowed are draughts, chess, bagatelle, &c., but not for gain. Boys too young for the smoking-room are sent to the gymnasium. There is also a large upper room holding 600 persons: it is always full on nights when readings, lectures, and discussions take place. A library of presentation books has been commenced. The institution is self-supporting, no contributions on account of the people's pence being required. During the ensuing winter, arrangements have been made for working men who can read to do so for the benefit of those who cannot, and Mr. Smith, a schoolmaster of the town, has kindly given his services gratuitously to teach both men and boys reading, writing and arithmetic. The institution is managed entirely by an executive of working men, and at a profit.—Meanwhile, the less ably managed Institute at Hammersmith has just been broken up.

**The Great Eastern.**—Long ago I recommended in your columns two screws to be placed one on each side of the rudder-post to facilitate the steering of this vessel. This the daily papers have lately described as having been tried successfully in another steamer. It now appears also that the mountainous paddles become liable to injury in a stormy sea. Permit me to suggest that these be removed altogether, placing instead three smaller paddles, with their appendages, on each side. This could be done with the present engines, adding extra shafts and cranks, and lowering bearings. The steering power of the Great Eastern would with this alteration be equal to any conceivable emergency, as the paddle abaft midship on one side could be reversed, whilst the forward paddle on the contrary side is, by its action, turning round the bow of the vessel. Besides, with any sea, one of the sets of paddles would be working efficiently.

GEORGE WALCOTT, C.E.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—C. C.—G. B. A.—R. H.—S. B.—J. T.—G. W.—J. R.—G.—M.—H. T. S.—J. D.—C. J.—A. R. L.—J. B. W.—B. S. P.—H. C.—received.

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